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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MAY BE A PEACE BEARER

Gov. Morton Comes to Town and Probably Meets Mr. Platt.

LIEUTENANTS AND THE LEADER CONFER

Senator Lexow Has Something to Say and There Is Still Some War-like Talk—Factions May Meet in Conference.

Gov. Morton reached this city from Albany early last evening and went to the Hotel Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street.

His arrival just at this time is looked upon as of the greatest consequence by the Republican politicians, who do not doubt that the purpose of his visit is to endeavor to restore peace to the Republican factions.

In Albany he counseled moderation to the Platt men. He plainly indicated his wish that the party should be got together, and there is no doubt that he will endeavor to start things running in that direction while he is in this city.

That he will personally try to adjust matters between Mayor Strong and ex-Senator Platt is the opinion of many. Whether the Governor will be able to see Mayor Strong to-day, on account of the latter's illness, is a question.

Gov. Morton sent word after his arrival that he was very much fatigued and that he had nothing to say for publication.

Thomas C. Platt was not at his apartments, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, and it was generally understood that he went to see Gov. Morton and spent much of the evening with him.

Several of Mr. Platt's lieutenants were in town yesterday, including Senator Clarence Lexow and Senator Edmund O'Connor, Assemblyman Danforth E. Ainsworth, the Republican leader of the Assembly, and Chairman Odell of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. They all saw Mr. Platt, and got whatever instructions he had to give to them. Talk was revived yesterday that the Republican State Committee might soon be called together.

Senator Lexow returned to Nyack yesterday afternoon to attend a town meeting held there last night. Senator O'Connor went to see "Gismonda" last night.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, who is keeping a very close watch on passing events in State politics, arrived yesterday afternoon. Last night he went to see the "Masqueraders," and he probably thought that the title of the play would fit certain of the Platt clan just now.

The peace talk was continued yesterday by the Platt men. Having done all the war talking themselves, they now have a monopoly of the peace talk, for the anti-Platt people smilingly say that everything is going along nicely, and they feel very well satisfied. They are letting the Platt clan do all the barking.

"Peace at Platt's price" is what the Platt people want. Their faction, however, is hardly in a position to name the terms of settlement or to dictate a treaty. Peace without pledges will not suit Platt, and he will get no pledges from Mayor Strong, for he is giving no pledges to any one in reference to appointments. This is about the condition of affairs that Mr. Morton's trained diplomacy will be called upon to adjust.

It was declared last night that Platt wants as a basis of harmony the appointment of three Platt Commissioners in the Fire Department and the retention in the Police Board of Commissioners Murray and Kerwin.

This would give Platt full control of the Fire Department and all its patronage and power, and would leave him in control of half the patronage of the Police Department, and half the power that that department can exert at elections. It would permit him to name just whom he pleased as Republican Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, and this is no small power.

Mayor Strong, however, is very likely to go on making his appointments in the interest of the people, and without paying much attention to the shrieking of the politicians. There may be a conference to-day, and adherents of both factions will pay close attention to the movements of Gov. Morton.

Senators Lexow and O'Connor spent the early part of the day at the Hotel Metropole, where was also ex-Speaker Malby, who is not a very ardent Platt man just now.

Apparently neither of the two Senators has recovered fully from the political indisposition into which the chagrin of Platt at Mayor Strong's appointments cast them. They have adopted the Platt tactics of saying that none of the reform bills is to be "held up," but they are still talking in a more warlike strain than some others of the Platt clan.

Senator Lexow, following the policy laid down by others, puts the appointment of Francis M. Scott in the forefront of his grievances, because Mr. Scott is a Democrat. It is not considered good politics openly to denounce the appointment of Mr. Brookfield, because there are no better Republicans in the State than the Commissioner of Public Works, although he is no Platt man.

When asked yesterday what he thought of the situation, Senator Lexow said that he had been looking for a climax to the work of the Senate investigating committee in this city, but that so far it had been an anti-climax.

"It will be admitted," said Senator Lexow, "that the Senate committee made the election of Mayor Strong possible and prevented a deal with Tammany Hall. If it had not been for the thorough investigation by the committee and the resulting revelations of corruption, the efforts of Corporation Counsel Scott to make a deal with Tammany Hall might have been successful."

Mr. Lexow pronounced Mr. Scott's name as though his indignation at his appointment weighed heavily on his heart and clogged up his throat. This is but the little Senator's view of Mr. Scott's view prior to the nominations. Mr. Scott, with other reform Democrats, had been of the opinion before the nomination was made that the reform ticket should be headed by a Democrat, and out of that fact Mr. Lexow has worked his theory about a Tammany deal, which is amusing.

When asked what would be done with the pending reform legislation, Senator Lexow said: "I am only one of the Republican Senators, and I have no authority to speak for the others. I will say, however, that no legislation will be 'held up.' We don't do business in that way. The only delay there will be will be for the purpose of giving opportunity for intelligent consideration."

"Will the Police Magistrates bill be passed in its present form?"

"I have no knowledge on that subject. The bill has not been considered in caucus. On the other hand, the police bills have all been considered in caucus and have been approved as they now stand."

"And there will be no amendments to them?"

"I didn't say so."

When asked when they would be acted on, he said:

"When I move for their passage."

And when would that be? Well, the Senator didn't know. He had the grip so bad that it might be some time before he would be able to take the matter up. His work had been a great strain on him. Would he talk about the complex condition of affairs in this city? Why, he didn't know the affairs were complex. He thought they were all one way. It would be a strong man who would disrupt the Republican Party in this city, said Senator Lexow.

Senator O'Connor was asked if Mayor Strong's appointments would influence legislation.

"I don't see why they should," he said. "Judging from the men he has selected, it is evident he does not claim to be a Republican Mayor, but that he is a non-partisan Mayor. This being so, I see no reason why any one should object if he appointed Anarchists, Socialists, Single Taxists, Democrats, or men from any other faction which helped elect him.

"Up our way we know who are Democrats and who are Republicans, but down here I can't make it out.

"We have been at work in Albany only since January," added Mr. O'Connor, "and I think we have done remarkably well up to date."

Assemblyman Danforth E. Ainsworth, the Republican leader of the Assembly, talked differently from Senator Lexow.

"I don't know anything about the situation in New-York City Republican politics," he said, "but I do know something about the feeling in the Legislature, and I can say that the members of the Assembly and the Senate do not propose to be drawn into the New-York City fight. We do not propose to assist or injure any faction by legislation. The Republicans in this city have always been fighting, and always will fight, and I do not think that the party in the State should interfere. Let the local factions fight it out."

ROBBERS IN A SAVINGS BANK

THE THOMASTON (CONN.) INSTITUTION LOSSES $1,600.

Citizens Aroused by a Watchman Forced to Retreat and the Burglars Easily Escaped.

THOMASTON, Conn., Feb. 22.—The Thomaston Savings Bank was robbed by three masked men at midnight last night of about $1,000 in cash and bonds of the value of $600. The men overlooked several bags of specie.

The robbers forced an entrance through the rear of the building. Two holes were drilled in the large, old-fashioned safe and charged with dynamite.

The force of the explosion hurled the iron door to the ceiling, eighteen feet away.

Watchman Trott of the Seth Thomas Clock Company saw the men about 1 o'clock prowling around the building, and he called up the residence of T. D. Bradstreet, who is connected with the factory by private telephone. Mr. Bradstreet notified W. T. Woodruff, and these two, together with Mr. Lennon of Thomaston, and Dr. Bradstreet of Meriden, hastily went toward the bank. The explosion had been heard about ten minutes before they arrived.

One of the burglars was standing near a window of the bank on the outside of the building. Another was standing over at the corner of the clock shop. The third was inside.

When the four men approached, one of the burglars ordered them to hold up their hands. They retreated, as they were not armed. The third burglar soon came out of the bank, and the three men with their booty crossed the bridge and started afoot down the track of the Naugatuck Railroad toward Waterbury.

The Thomaston people organized a party for pursuit which, so far, has been unsuccessful. It is thought that the men had a team waiting in the road down the track.

In their haste to get away the burglars dropped $900 in coin in one place, $100 in another, and $50 in a third place. The money was partly in deposit boxes, belonging to patrons of the institution.

A sledge hammer, a pickaxe, and two bits were found in the bank building. It is said that one of the burglars took the express train from Waterbury at 4 A. M. for Boston.

GOV. MORTON SIGNS THE FLAG BILL

Hereafter Only the Stars and Stripes May Fly from Public Buildings.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Morton to-day approved Assemblyman Lawson's bill to prevent the display of foreign flags upon public buildings in the State. It was the first bill introduced at this session of the Legislature in the Assembly. It reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful to display the flag or emblem of any foreign country upon any State, county, or municipal building; provided, however, that whenever a foreigner shall become the guest of the United States, the State, or any city, upon public proclamation by the Governor or the Mayor of any such city, the flag of the country of which such public guest shall be a citizen may be displayed upon such public buildings."

Mr. Schuyler Opposes Consolidation.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—President Schuyler of the State Forest Commission has written a letter to Gov. Morton, opposing the bill now pending in the Legislature to consolidate the Forest with the Fish and Game Commission. His chief objection is that, under the proposed consolidation, the Commissioners would probably be selected for political reasons, and not because of their knowledge of the matters with which they would be called upon to deal.

Mr. Schuyler also defends his course and that of the Forest Commission in granting right of way to the Adirondack Railway. He says the grant was properly made at a regular meeting of the commission, without any undue haste or secrecy, after mature consideration.

To Plan for Better Crop Reports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—While the National Board of Trade was in session here, a short time ago, steps were taken to secure, with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, a better system of crop reports, and also as to the occasional leakages which the department was unable to prevent. There will be a conference at the Department of Agriculture April 15 between the Secretary, or some of his assistants in the Statistical Bureau, and representatives of leading commercial bodies of the United States to consider plans for a new style of report. Invitations will be sent by A. C. Raymond, representing the National Board of Trade.

Whipped Twenty High-School Boys.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Superintendent Ferguson yesterday whipped all the boys except one, about twenty altogether, of the class of '95 of the High School. The scholar who was exempted from the whipping is a son of a member of the Board of Education, and he was sent home to inquire whether he should be expelled or whipped, but did not return. The parents will bring the matter to the attention of the full board.

Candidates for Mayor of Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Republican City Convention have nominated Orlando Lewis for Mayor. The Democrats named John Rosecrans.

BARGE NO. 58 NOT LOST

Missing Craft Towed Into Bermuda by a British Steamer.

TRYING TIME ABOARD THE BENLARING

Pilot Beebe Tells of His Experience, with Crew Disabled and Boat Crippled—Brunel's Odd Meeting.

There was a bit of variety yesterday in the round of mishap and misadventure met with by seagoing folk during the late blizzard off the coast. Most important of the items was the news that the long-missing barge No. 58 had been towed into Bermuda by the British steamship Kate of Whitby.

From that errant craft no news had been received since the steamship St. Oswald sighted her far out at sea many days ago. The barge had ten men on board when she broke adrift from the towing steamship Maverick during the storm of Feb. 7. The Maverick made a number of unsuccessful cruises looking for her lost tow, and two ocean-going tugs which were sent out had no better luck.

The agents of the barge had almost abandoned hope that she would ever be heard from again, when the news of her safe arrival at Bermuda was cabled yesterday. Owing to the large number of overdue vessels which have recently put into the harbors of that breezy isle, that little freckle on the Atlantic has been rechristened by mariners, and is now known to them as the "port of missing ships."

R. C. Veit of this city, the transportation agent of the Standard Oil Company, which concern owns the barge, was the first to hear of her safety yesterday. A cable message received during the forenoon announced with cable brevity the safe arrival of the craft at Bermuda. The message said:

Steamship Kate of Whitby towed No. 58 350 miles. No agreement made.

FARNHAM.

Mr. Veit said that he would arrange with the owners of the tugs Right Arm and Chapman, which are to sail on relief expeditions to Nassau and Bermuda, to bring the barge to New-York when their own work has been completed. In the meantime he will put himself in communication with the agents of the steamship Kate of Whitby in order to obtain the barge's release from salvage claim.

The barge's safe arrival at Bermuda leaves only one vessel now unheard from concerning whose safety apprehension is felt. That craft is the pilot boat George H. Warren, No. 5, which was last seen Feb. 7, just before the great storm. None of her six pilots has yet brought a vessel to port, which fact indicates, if it does nothing more, that the boat has been blown far out of the path of transatlantic vessels.

But, as has frequently been noted, pilots and their boats move in a mysterious way. That was emphasized yesterday, when Pilot Frank Beebe of the E. D. Jordan, No. 9, arrived from Philadelphia. He had put to sea on the station boat Feb. 1, had boarded the ship Benlarig two days later, and had finally been compelled to desert that craft.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Pilot Beebe told of his exciting adventures. He said that the Benlarig, which is a full-rigged ship and one of the biggest in the trade, was about sixty miles distant from Sandy Hook when he got the job of showing her the way in. Shortly after climbing up her sea ladder the vessel was struck by a heavy northwest gale. Before it she sped for 150 miles, and then rounded to under reefed canvas to meet the blizzard which came howling across her path.

It was 7 o'clock in the morning and on the seventh day of the month when the blizzard struck the craft. Three upper and two lower topsails went out of the bolt ropes with the first blast. The lower mizzentopsail alone resisted the outfly. That tugged at its sheets for ten minutes or so and then split into a dozen ribbons. The ship, rendered helpless, drifted broadside into the swell and the seas soon swept everything movable from her decks. The boats were stove in and bulwarks wrecked.

To ease the laboring of the craft, a spare lower mizzentopsail was bent, but hardly had the sail been sheeted home before it disappeared like a whiff of smoke. About the same time some of the lifts carried away, and the cockbilled yards, swaying up and down with the violent motions of the ship, threatened to make a complete wreck of everything aloft.

The rigging and spars had, in the meantime, become iced up, and all hands suffered severely from the cold. That miserable night, while the showers of spray were falling over the deck and freezing wherever the torrents fell, sixteen men of the crew retired from the contest too badly frostbitten to be of any use in managing the vessel. Thy were joined by six apprentices, all of whom had to succumb to the stabbing cold. The pilot described the condition of these young fellows as pitiable in the extreme. Their hands, he said, were swollen as large as a man's head, and in many cases the tightly-drawn skin had broken, and blood was oozing from the purpled flesh.

The few hands who were still fit for duty managed to set one of the staysails the next morning. It was a strong bit of canvas, but it held for a minute only. Then a trysail was hoisted. A moment later its tattered shreds were whipping around the mast. The condition of the helpless craft was becoming desperate, and the foretopmast staysail was run up on its stay. That went into ribbons the moment it was exposed to the hurricane, and the jib, which was hoisted as a last resort, fared no better.

Completely stripped of all her canvas, and having then no men who were any longer fit for duty, the big ship rolled helplessly as a log in the trough of the sea. The waves seemed to regard her decks as a hurdle, and over it they leaped in a seemingly unending procession. Every one left its coating of ice, and many tons of crystal soon burdened the craft.

The ship had been 120 days out from Peru and the provisions ran short. The crew had been put on short rations before the blizzard, and it was found necessary to even curtail that allowance. Two of the crew died, one just before the hurricane and the other when the gale was at its height. Both bodies were buried at sea. Richard Connors, a seaman, had his leg broken by a fall as the ship was lurching in the trough of the sea, and Third Mate Spinler was so badly frostbitten that he was wholly incapacitated for duty.

Pilot Beebe was also badly frostbitten, and when the British steamship Rossmore steered near the wallowing fabric last Monday, the pilot concluded to take passage on her to Philadelphia. The sea had moderated somewhat then, and the transfer was made without accident. Capt. Beale of the Benlarig declined the offer of a tow and only requested a supply of provisions. That was furnished him and then the steamship stood on her course.

Being without sails and nearly all of her crew helpless, it is not likely that the vessel can make port unaided. The agents have therefore concluded to charter a tug and send that craft in search of the ship.

Capt. Henderson of the British steamship Brunel, which arrived from Gibraltar yesterday, tells a singular yarn, and one to which an explanatory sequel has yet to be furnished. The Brunel met the gale, of course, and not of course, rode it out with only the loss of a few hatches, tarpaulins, and sails. Seas were still beating high on Feb. 13, when the little schooner Emma S. of Yarmouth, N. S., was sighted to leeward and apparently in distress. Her British ensign was fluttering union down, and a generally dishevelled appearance of the craft made Capt. Henderson think that he had a rescue on his hands. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and it was impossible to render any assistance. Just then, at great risk, however, the Brunel was got before the wind and hove to near the schooner's stern.

Some of that vessel's crew were seen to be engaged in passing a furling line around the mainsail. Others were at work at other jobs, and Capt. Henderson decided that whatever was the matter with the craft, it was not the intention of the crew to abandon her. He therefore hoisted an international code signal which read: "Do you wish to abandon?" No reply was made to the fluttering inquiry, and by means of his signal flags the Captain propounded another query. That one was "What do you want?" Still no reply.

Concluding that the crew of the little craft had no means of translating the messages, the Captain adopted another method of ascertaining the particular disability and need of the schooner. Secured by a bowline, he sent a man over the steamship's side and had him chalk in large letters on the bulwarks: "What do you want?" Then he ran the steamship very close to the schooner—near enough for the letters to be distinguished. Still the crew made no sign. The Brunel took up a position near the schooner and laid by for six hours. The crew of the latter vessel remained uncommunicative, and, the Brunel's coal supply being short, the ship was headed upon her course, the Captain being satisfied that there was nothing serious the matter with the schooner.

The little fishing smack Commodore crept into harbor late Thursday night, and yesterday her crew told of the most exciting two weeks they had ever spent in their somewhat adventurous lives. The craft was caught in the blizzard, all of her sails were rent, the crew were frostbitten, food gave out, and for many days the crew thought they had engaged in their last cruise. But their troubles finally came to an end; a passing vessel supplied provisions, the tattered canvas was patched up, and two whole sails made out of the shreds, and under that patchwork sail the vessel managed to reach harbor

The four-masted British ship Bidston Hill, from Hongkong Sept. 3, has not yet arrived, although other vessels from Asiatic ports, and known to be slower sailers, have arrived. It is likely that the Bidston Hill has had some such experience as that of the benlarig or the St. James.

FATAL FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Three Lives Are Lost and Twenty-eight Buildings Are Destroyed—Some Narrow Escapes of Guests.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 22.—Three lives were lost and six boarding houses, several storehouses, and fifteen cottages were destroyed in a fire this afternoon.

The dead are:

McLEOD, MRS. HENRY J.
BOCAMMON, MRS. LAURA.
STIVETTO, AUGUSTINE, colored.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brownson of Macon, Mo., Mrs. Peacock, and others were injured, but none dangerously.

The fire originated in the Ledgerwood bakery in the southern part of the city, at 4 o'clock this morning. A strong wind fanned the flames, but prevented them from moving in the direction of the big hotels and bathhouses. The streets covered by fire were Ouachita, where it originated; Sealey, Malvern, Woodbine, and Orange.

The Ledgerwood bakery was a frame building, on the second story of which Mrs. Scammon had furnished apartments. Charles Ledgerwood first saw the flames, and in his efforts to extinguish them neglected to warn people in the neighborhood. Nothing was heard of Mrs. Scammon until the fire was over, when her bones were found in the ashes of her house. Mrs. McLeod was a guest of the Laclede boarding house. She was aroused, and with her husband started out of the house, but before reaching the door remembered some jewelry, and returned for it, against the advice of her husband. When she started back she found her way blocked by the flames. Her husband tried to reach her, and almost lost his life in the effort. She endeavored to rush through the flames, but fell and perished.

The body of the colored woman was found in a party-burned room in the same house.

Mr. and Mrs. Browson of Missouri had a thrilling escape. They lived on the third floor of the Ouachita boarding house. Escape by the stairway was cut off. They rushed to the windows, and cried to the people below for help, but none could be given them. Mrs. Brownson tied several sheets and blankets together, making a rope long enough to reach down to the window below. She went down first, entered the second floor window, and escaped by a back stairway. When her husband reached the second floor the stairway was blocked by flames, and he was forced to jump. He received severe bruises. The woman's hands were badly lacerated in sliding down the rope.

Twenty-eight buildings were burned, including fifteen cottages of an aggregate value of $25,000. The boarding houses destroyed are the Ouachita, Illinois, La Clede, Missouri, and Bloomington. Each of these was worth $5,000 with contents. The other losses are the E. Randolph residence, $6,000; the Tennessee stables, the West House, $5,000; E. Joplin's grocery, $5,000; R. L. Williams's store and building, $12,000, and H. M. Hudgins's residence, $10,000.

Three hundred men, women, and children were driven to other quarters for lodging. Most of them lost all their clothing.

Clarence E. Barr Convicted.

WAY CROSS, Ga., Feb. 22.—Clarence E. Barr of Worcester, Mass., was tried here to-day for forgery, the crime having been committed in Jacksonville, Fla., last Friday, by the drawing of $300 on a forged check for $1,260 on the Merchants' National Bank of Savannah. Barr was convicted on the testimony of the bank officers, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 or be imprisoned for one year. He has telegraphed to friends in the North to pay his fine but has so far heard nothing from them.

Gen. Wallace to Lecture Next Week.

Owing to a mistake on the part of some one, an advertisement appeared in a number of papers yesterday to the effect that Gen. Lew Wallace would lecture at Holy Trinity Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, last night.

In consequence, a number of persons went to the church, and, finding it closed, went away disappointed.

The lecture will be given on Tuesday evening.

Chicago's Populist Ticket.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Populists of the city met in convention this evening. A reform platform calling for honest politics was adopted and the following ticket nominated for the coming election: Mayor—Dr. Bayard Holmes; Treasurer—W. W. Beaver; Attorney—Seymour Stedman; Clerk—Jacob Rathgerber; Judge of the District Court—E. E. Leinen.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

PRIZE DOGS POISONED

Eight of Mrs. Senn's Pets Killed by a Miscreant at the Dog Show.

JEALOUSY BELIEVED THE MOTIVE

A Reward of $1,000 Offered for the Detection of the Offender—They Were Valuable Dogs and Not for Sale.

Eight dogs belonging to Mrs. F. Senn of 278 West Eleventh Street were killed by poison at the Dog Show yesterday. They were on exhibition in the net dog row, and were evidently destroyed to settle some grudge had against the owner of the dogs.

The dogs poisoned were: Yorkshire terrier Brandy, by Royal, out of Violet; toy spaniel King of the Charlies, by Ben d'Or. II., entered in the challenge class and first prize winner of last year; King Charles spaniel Lady De Lena, by Romeo, out of Floss; Prince Charles spaniel Belle, by King of the Fancy, out of Cora, winner of first prize in the open class, and the Japanese spaniels Mikado, by Kobe, out of Nagai, winner of second prize in the class for dogs; Yokie, by Kobe, out of Nagai, winner of second prize in the class for bitches; Kiku, winner of third prize for bitches, and Chin.

These dogs were in three baskets and two boxes, and when Mr. Senn left them on Thursday night they were all right. When he arrived at the Garden at 9:30 yesterday he heard Belle moaning as if in pain. He hurried to her basket to find out the trouble. She was evidently in great agony, and just as he picked her up she died.

Mr. Senn then looked at the other dogs. Six were lying dead, their little bodies distorted, showing that they had suffered terribly before they died. One dog, the King of the Charlies, was writhing with pain, and an attendant was sent for Dr. Glover, the veterinary in attendance in the Garden. The dog was taken to the basement, and, although everything possible was done by Dr. Glover and Dr. Foote, a physician who was in the Garden, the dog died at about 9:45.

Drs. Glover and Foote made a hasty examination of the dogs, and declared that they had been poisoned with strychnine.

Mrs. Senn, who had followed her husband into the Garden, was heartbroken at the death of her pets. She had expected to be welcomed by them, but instead saw seven of them dead and another suffering from the effects of the poison administered.

The news of the poisoning soon spread through the Garden, and the other exhibitors put a careful watch over their dogs.

Messrs. Terry and Cromwell of the Westminster Kennel Club and Superintendent Mortimer were horrified at the news. They acted promptly, however. The Central Office detectives in the building were notified and others were sent for from Headquarters. Six men were soon trying to find the fiend who administered the poison, and later in the day it was said that private detectives had also been put on the case.

The Governors of the Westminster Kennel Club offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the person or persons who gave the poison, and cards announcing this were placed conspicuously about the Garden. This was supplemented by another reward of $500 offered by President Haines on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The poisoning was the chief topic discussed by the visitors and exhibitors all day, and the sixteen dogs of Mrs. Senn on exhibition came in for a big share of notice.

It is thought that the poison was given to the dogs some time between 8:30 and 9 o'clock in the morning. The doors were not opened to the public until 9 o'clock, and if it was done before that time it must have been by an exhibitor or attendant, or some one who got an exhibitor's or attendant's badge. The dogs had not been fed, and were hungry. The poison was probably given to them on some food. Traces of the poison were found on the baskets.

No one was near the dogs when William Senn arrived, and Deputy Superintendent Lawrence Talon said he noticed that the dogs were in good condition when he went to his breakfast at 6:30 o'clock.

Mr. Senn, talking to a reporter for The New-York Times, said: "The dogs were worth $1,500 to me, and aside from their intrinsic value, my wife was very fond of them, and none of them was for sale. The king of the Charlies was valuabe as a stud dog, and Lady de Lena was very recently imported.

"I can't think of any person who would be guilty of such an outrage. It was done for revenge, but I don't know of any one I have ever wronged. I was told last night that a stranger was standing near our dogs. He was cursing and saying he would get even with somebody. He evidently meant me. Last night I took the dogs from their regular cages and put them in the baskets and boxes. The poison was put in through the peep holes. It was evidently placed on pieces of meat."

Later in the day Mr. Senn seemed to have an idea who had poisoned his dog, but he refused to say much about the case. Last year, at the show, there was a lot of bickering among the owners of the pet dogs about the awarding of the prizes in these classes. There is always some jealousy, and Mr. and Mrs. Senn have been very fortunate in showing dogs that were better than those of other exhibitors. One exhibitor last year, it is said, had written several threatening letters to Mr. Senn, which that gentleman has handed over to his lawyer. This piece of news was given to the detectives to work on. Mr. Senn is confident that the fiend will be caught, and he, the Kennel Club, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will prosecute.

It is generally thought that some one was hired to give the poison, and the $1,000 reward may induce those in the secret to tell who the principal was.

Some of the dog owners in the Garden started a fund to recompense Mrs. Senn for her loss. This notice was posted prominently in the Garden:

"There seems to be a strong feeling among the exhibitors and others at this show that some steps should be taken by them to raise a fund to at least in part cover the great loss sustained by Mrs. F. Senn through the dastardly poisoning of her toy spaniels. The expressions of sympathy heard on all sides encourage the hope that there will be a general response to this appeal and that if everybody interested in the dog will contribute but a mite the world at large will see that the feeling of sympathy is widespread.

"Subscriptions will be received at the Fourth Avenue entrance, and the catalogue stand, Madison Avenue entrance."

Nearly $300 was subscribed. The Westminster Kennel Club contributed $100; Dr. Glover, $20; Spratt's Patent, $15; T. H. Terry, James Mortimer, G. G. Cleather, R. C. Rathbone, J. B. Blossom, Woodlawn Park Kennels, R. K. Armstrong, and Col. J. Ruppert, $5 each.

Dr. Glover sent one of the dead dogs to Dr. Bennett H. Beach to have an autopsy made. The result is shown in the following report:

Feb. 22, 1895.

Dr. H. C. Glover,

Dear Sir: I have examined stomach of dog brought me this morning by your brother, and report to you as follows:

External Appearance.—Color normal, apparently from freshly-killed animal.

Internal Appearance.—Two-thirds full of grumous material of grayish-brown color. In this were several pieces of meat, undigested. The mucous membrane lining of the stomach was perfectly normal in appearance.

Examination of Stomach Contents.—Chemical analysis shows the presence of strychnine in considerable quantity; was able to isolate crystals of the alkaloid from the solution of contents of the stomach. Upon microscopical examination, they had the characteristic shape of strychnine crystals. They had the intensely bitter taste, and gave the characteristic color reactions that are peculiar to this alkaloid. Yours respectfully,

BENNETT H. BEACH, M. D.

This is the first experience of the kind the Westminster Kennel Club has had. In 1868 at a dog show at Belleview Gardens, in Manchester, England, a famous bull terrier belonging to James Hinks of Birmingham was poisoned. Hinks had had some words with a man at the show, and soon afterward the terrier was killed. The man was arrested, strychnine was found in his pockets. He was tried, convicted, and sent to prison for two years.

Mrs. Senn was heartbroken at the loss of her pets, and cried whenever any one spoke to her about them.

THE HOWGATE JURY STILL OUT

Criticism of Gen. Greeley Based on the Assumption that He Failed to Report He Had Met Howgate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The jury in the Howgate case reported to Judge McComas at 10 o'clock to-night that it had been unable to reach a verdict. The Judge ordered the jury to be locked up until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Some of the army officers have been discussing, unofficially, a suggestion called forth by the Howgate trial. It involves the trial by court-martial of no less porminent officer than Brig. Gen. A. W. Greeley, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Those who pretend to be excited by the incident call attention to the fact that Gen. Greeley testified recently on the stand in the trial of the defaulting ex-signal officer that he had seen Howgate while in "hiding," and had on one occasion conversed at some length with him. It is insisted in some quarters that that act of Gen. Greeley's and his failure to report the whereabouts of Howgate, who was well-known as a fugitive from justice, make Gen Greeley a military offender.

The law officers of the War Department who have been approached on the subject frankly admit doubt of the culpability of an officer placed in Gen. Greely's position. The law officers are bound to look into all complaints and charges which are presented, and if some one should take the notion to send to the Adjutant General a quotation from Gen. Greely's testimony, the question would then be taken up seriously. At present it is sufficient to say that the most prevalent view of the matter leaves Gen. Greely free of any culpability. It is said that army officers are not detectives. They are not supposed to run down offenders and law-breakers, and they are not supposed to turn over to the proper officials fugitives from justice. If Gen. Greely's failure to report his discovery of Howgate be a military offense he has not the advantage of the statute of limitations, for the general nature of the so-called offense consists in not doing something which it is supposed he should have done. If it be an offense, it has continued, presumably, until the disclosure on the stand the other day in the Howgate trial.

The officers in the War Department are inclined to believe, however, that Gen. Greely made known his discoverey to the War Department people at the time he first saw Howgate. There is likely to be nothing done in the matter unless Gen. Greely should feel that the irresponsible suggestions for trial are worthy the action of self-defense, in which event, of course, he will ask for a court of inquiry.

THE ELEVATOR CABLE SNAPPED

Mr. Egan and Two Employes in the Car Were Badly but Not Dangerously Injured by the Fall.

An electrical freight elevator used to hoist wagons in the livery stable of P. K. Egan, at 140 East Twenty-fifth Street, fell twenty feet, to the ground floor, at 8:20 o'clock last night.

Mr. Egan and two of his employes were painfully but not seriously injured. Mr. Egan's hands and knees were bruised and he suffered several contusions about the body. He was removed to his home, 241 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Patrick Farrelly, twenty-six years old, of 303 East Fortieth Street, had his left leg fractured.

John Malloy, thirty years old, of 357 West Thirty-seventh Street, was badly contused about the body.

Farrelly and Malloy were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The elevator is a wooden platform, fifteen feet long by eight feet wide, and is moved by four cables, which wind and unwind on two drums at the top of the building.

Mr. Egan and his men had taken a wagon to the third story, and had just started to descend, when one of the half-inch wire cables supporting the platform snapped. At the same time the wire by which the motive power is supplied broke, and the drums at the top whirled rapidly. This unwound the cables, and allowed the car to drop like a shot. It was at first thought that the men were seriously injured, but it is expected that they will recover.

Trolley Cars Came Together.

Myrtle Avenue Car 1,721 and Franklin Avenue Car 48 came together at Myrtle and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Franklin Avenue car was thrown off the track against an elevated railway pillar.

Both cars had passengers, but with two exceptions they all escaped. Mrs. Theresa Rodenbeck, fifty-nine years old, of 59 Classon Avenue, and Mrs. Elener Dalicus, thirty years old, of 75 Hooper Street, received severe contusions.

Arthur Thompson, conductor of the Myrtle Avenue car, was slightly injured.

Paid $6,000 for "Gold Bricks."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 22.—William Dobbins, a penurious old market gardener, was swindled to-day out of $6,000 by two "gold-brick" operators. One swindler represented himself as a capitalist short of funds, and the other as a Government assayer. The alleged assayer testified to the genuineness of the bricks, and convinced Dobbins, who drew his check on the Jefferson County Savings Bank, paid the money, and, renting a vault, carefully deposited the bricks.

Change in Income Tax Law Approved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President has approved the joint resolution extending from March 1, 1895, to April 15, 1895, the time for making returns of income for the year 1894 under the income tax provisions of the revenue act of 1894; the act granting cannon to the historical museum, Des Moines, Iowa, and the acts to pension Mary R. Williams, Julia Weeks, Samuel F. Tenant, Mary L. Clark, Elizabeth Brower, William Armstrong, and Louisa M. Sippell.

Gen. Joseph B. Carr Dying.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr, who was three times Secretary of State and once a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and who is a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, is slowly dying at his home in this city. He has been confined to the house several weeks by hopeless illness, the result of a cancer, which first manifested itself several years ago in his mouth, and for which several operations have been performed.

GOV. MORTON ACTS EARLY

Preparing for the Organization of the New Court.

THE APPELLATE JUDGES ARE NAMED

Five of Those Chosen for the First Department Are at Present New-York Supreme Court Justices.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Gov. Morton has designated the seven Judges who are to compose the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial Department, under the provisions of Article VI., Section 2, of the Revised Constitution. The First Department comprises the City and County of New-York, and the Judges designated are as follows: Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; Edward Patterson, George C. Barrett, George L. Ingraham, Morgan J. O'Brien, Pardon C. Williams, and Charles C. Dwight, Associate Justices.

The first five of these are New-York City Justices of the Supreme Court, Justice Van Brunt being Presiding Justice, and Morgan J. O'Brien a member of the present General Term in the First Department. Justice Williams is from Watertown, N. Y., and is a member of the Seventh Judicial District. Justice Dwight lives at Auburn, and is now and has been for several years Presiding Justice of the General Term of the Fifth District.

This new court will go into existence on Jan. 1 next, but the designation of its members is made thus early so as to give them time to organize, to arrange for talking over the business and records of the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court, with their ancient and voluminous records and archives, and to afford the Justices opportunity to communicate with the Legislature and make suggestions regarding the legislation necessary to render the constitutional amendment operative and the organization of the Appellate Courts as nearly perfect as possible.

Justice Charles H. Van Brunt was born at Bay Ridge. He was graduated from the New-York University in 1856, and was admitted to the bar two years later. He was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas in 1869, and in 1870 was elected for a full term in that court. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1883, and for several years has been the Presiding Justice of the General Term of the court.

Justice Edward Patterson was born in Philadelphia, and came as a boy to this city, where he has resided and practiced law. He was a member of the Tilden Democracy, and later became a prominent figure in the County Democracy, by which he was nominated for the Court of Common Pleas in 1884 and 1885. He was defeated both times, and in 1886 was nominated for a Justiceship in the Supreme Court and elected. During a portion of his term he has been a member of the General Term of the court.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien was elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1887, at the expiration of a term as Counsel to the Corporation. Early in his term he was appointed a member of the General Term, and as such has decided many cases of the greatest importance.

Justice George L. Ingraham, prior to his election to the bench of the Supreme Court, served one term as a Judge of the Superior Court. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1891. His father, Daniel P. Ingraham, was for many years the Presiding Justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Justice George C. Barrett is a native of Dublin. His father was an Episcopal clergyman, who went to Canada as a missionary when Judge Barrett was six years old. When Judge Barrett was thirteen years old his father died, and he came to New-York, obtained his education, and began the practice of law. He was elected Civil Justice of the Sixth Judicial District in 1863, and in 1867 was elected to the Court of Common Pleas to fill a vacancy. He took an active part in destroying the Tweed Ring, and was selected by the then Committee of Seventy as its counsel. He was nominated and elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1871, and at the expiration of his term was renominated and re-elected.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN ILL

His Wife and Son also Stricken, but All Are Now Better.

James S. T. Stranahan, spoken of as the "First Citizen" of Brooklyn, prominent in the advocacy of the Greater New-York, and always actively interested in the affairs of Brooklyn, has been ill for two weeks with

BANQUET OF PUBLISHERS

Good Fellowship and Witty Speeches Features of the Occasion.

MANY SUBJECTS DEALT WITH

From Bicycling to the Law of Libel —Suggestions in Fun and Earnest — The Business Session.

Publishers of 150 newspapers and their guests dined at the Brunswick Hotel last night. The banquet hall was decorated with flags, palms, and bunting in an artistic way. Behind the guests' table was a marble bust of George Washington, draped in Old Glory. On the front of the balcony at the end of the hall in which the orchestra was stationed was a shield made of folded copies of all the newspapers having representatives in the association with the monogram "A. N. P. A." in the centre.

The electric light globes on the chandeliers and on the branch lights on the walls and tables were red, white, and blue. Directly in front of the guests' table was a kiosk-like throne, from which newspapers are sold in Paris, done in flowers.

The guests' table extended along one side of the hall on a raised dais, the other tables being at right angles. At the end of each table, opposite the guests, was the Chairman of the table.

Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, the new President of the association, presided. On his right was James W. Scott, the retiring President, who has been at the head of the organization for six years, and to whose untiring efforts much of its success is due. Others at this table were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Azel F. Hatch of Chicago, Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press; Walter Phillips, General Manager of the United Press; Murat Halstead of The Standard-Union, Brooklyn; Mayor-elect Warwick of Philadelphia, H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, S. H. Kauffman of The Washington Star, and Frederick Driscoll of The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

At the Side Tables.

The side tables were presided over by the following:

W. H. Self, Pittsburg Times.
Milton McRea, Cincinnati Post.
Herbert F. Gunnison, Brooklyn Eagle.
William C. Bryant, Brooklyn Times.
J. Ambrose Butler, Buffalo News.
F. Robert Ansley, Chicago Herald.
Adolph S. Ochs, Chattanooga Times.

The others present were:

A. B. Chandler, Postal Telegraph Company.
F. F. Birmingham, Fourth Estate.
F. H. Lancaster, Fourth Estate.
H. J. Kaufmann, Washington Star.
F. B. Wilmer, Boston Herald.
Arthur Pease, Woonsocket Reporter.
G. S. Rowell, Portland Advertiser.
E. H. Masters, New-York Tribune.
M. Dillon, Paper Manufacturers' Union.
John H. Farley, Albany Times-Union.
T. B. Elker, Chicago Herald.
Frank B. Stearns, Boston.
R. P. Murdock, The Wichita Eagle.
K. G. Cooper, Denver Republican.
Arthur Jenkins, Syracuse Herald.
W. B. Howe, Burlington Free Press.
A. W. Laughlin, Portland Evening Express.
J. T. Newin, Pittsburg Leader.
W. S. McLean, Philadelphia Press.
J. L. Watson, Houston Post.
Joel Goodenough.
T. H. Braphy, Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency.
Dell Keizer, Topeka Captital.
Madison Weeks.
M. E. Mudgett, Bangor Commercial.
O. H. Wish, Portland Argus.
E. W. Osborn, Cleveland Press.
J. B. Carrington, New-Haven Journal.
F. Driscoll, St. Paul Pioneer Press.
E. T. Peary, Cincinnati Post.
James Elverson, Jr., Philadelphia Inquirer.
Charles Billson, Cleveland Press.
H. L. Quimby, Detroit Free Press.
W. M. Livingston, Detroit Journal.
C. P. Walker.
H. N. Baker.
Lyman D. Morse.
Louis Wiley, Rochester Post Express.
E. M. Foster, Nashville Banner.
F. Andrews, United Press.
Col. Fullerton.
R. E. Powell.
John Davis.
J. M. Barber.
George R. Powell.
Robert Randall, Chicago Times.
George Pease.
Walter Scott.
A. L. Thomas.
Charles W. Price, Electrical Review.
F. F. Feard, Baltimore News.
Alexander Craig, New-Haven News.
A. L. Fowle, Boston Journal.
James Whitman.
James W. Clark.
George F. Spinney, New-York Times.
F. G. Joyce.
W. M. Scudder, Newark News.
J. E. A. Hussey.
F. T. R. Huntsman.
A. F. Richardson.
L. G. Johnson.
G. L. Dickinson, Springfield Republican.
John A. Schleicher, Mail and Express.
Frank B. Stevens.
J. W. Stoddard, Baltimore American.
Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal.
Charles E. Pierce, Boston Journal.
J. W. Rauch, Reading Eagle.
E. Anthony, New-Bedford Standard.
G. S. Fox, New-Bedford Standard.
J. S. Seymour, New-York Evening Post.
W. H. Parsons, Jr.
John R. Wilson, Chicago Journal.
Frank Hart, Kansas City Star.
M. I. Lowenstein, St. Louis Star Sayings.
M. C. Reefer, St. Louis Star Sayings.
W. A. Bunker, Kansas City Journal.
M. Hampron, St. Louis Westliche Post.
M. Kephaor, Waticha Post.
Max Fischer.
Perry Lukens, Jr., Indianapolis News.
J. S. Baldwin, Worceter Spy.
J. D. Baldwin, Worcester Spy.
E. D. Conger, Herald, Grand Rapids.
N. Perrin, Oil City Derrick.
J. E. Barrett, Scranton Truth.
J. J. Jordan, Scranton Truth.
F. P. McLennan, Topeka State Journal.
C. W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic.
A. J. Aikens, Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.
W. H. Eddy, Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.
W. E. Haskell, Minneapolis Journal.
R. A. Craig, Philadelphia Inquirer.
L. Swift, Minneapolis Journal.
W. J. Douglass, Toronto Mail and Empire.
H. T. Ellison, Richmond Dispatch.
F. P. Glass, Montgomery Advertiser.
J. E. Van Daren.
W. P. Booth.
E. M. Hoopers, Philadelphia Call.
William Berri, Brooklyn Standard-Union.
J. Tilsworth.
A. J. Barr, Pittsburg Post.
O. S. Hirschman, Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
A. P. Moore.
W. G. Gates.
B. McCarthy, Indianapolis Sentinel.
F. S. Gray.
John Duffy.
Fred Vilmar.

The Menu.

The menu was:

Blue Point oysters.
Potage.
Clear green turtle.
Hors d'oeuvre.
Celery. Olives. Radishes
Caviar canapes.
Poisson.
Escaloppes of bass Montmorency.
San soucis potatoes.
Entrées.
Tenderloin of beef Luthuanienne.
Timbals mousquetaire.
Flageolets maître d'hôtel.
Potato croquettes.
Suprême of chicken à la Fontenoy.
French peas.
Sorbet maltais.
Roti.
Redhead duck.
Current jelly. Salad. Fried hominy.
Entremets sucres.
Fancy Ices. Dantzig jelly.
Mousseleine à l'orange. Marguerites.
Petis fours.
Dessert.
Roquefort. Camembert. Fruit.
Mendiants. Mottoes.
Pieces montés.
Café.

The ices were in forms, the first "George Washington," the second "Una and the Lion," and the third "Bacchus." They were borne aloft into the banquet room by three waiters.

Letters of regret were received from Chauncey M. Depew, Speaker Hamilton Fish, Gen. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Gov. Morton, Dr. Parkhurst, Gen. Horace Porter, Mayor Strong, and Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg.

Cheers for President Knapp.

President Knapp was loudly cheered when he got up to speak. He said:

"Though I do not think it wise to weary you by speaking in praise of ourselves, yet I must say that there is very much of which we may well be proud, and to which our guests can afford to listen patiently.

"We have a right to be proud of the fact that the makers of newspapers to-day are aiming to place their papers on a high moral level. The motives that influence them are worthy of consideration. They do not look on the moral side of the newspaper from a business point of view alone, as outsiders are inclined too frequently to say, but also from an honest desire of doing good, and of upholding the right.

"We who step from behind the veil of our profession know that this is true. We know that there is a constant and persevering effort to keep the newspapers in close touch with public opinion, and we know that we must seek to serve the public weal.

"Of course, newspapers do not always come up to the high standard at which they aim. Yet how about the other professions? Is there not constant falling by the wayside?

"Newspapers are watched by thousands. Nothing that we do escapes public notice. Doctors, lawyers, and ministers are able in a considerable degree to cover their shortcomings. They have opportunities to divide the responsibility; but editors have no such resource. They must shoulder the full responsibility of their acts.

"One result of this is that it has made the journals of to-day powerful factors in the cause of law and morality."

Gen. Miles's Views on Journalism.

President Knapp, in introducing Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was the next speaker, said that newspaper men were loyal above all to the United States Army.

There was so much applause that Gen. Miles could not begin his speech for some time. He said:

"I am sure I do not know why a military man should be called on to speak here. I really had hoped to escape that ordeal this time.

"It is very rare indeed that the army gets ahead of the newspapers. If we soldiers ever do get in advance, it is when we go into the thick of battle. Even there the newspaper men are sure to be close on our heels

"My son, who is now thirteen years old, thinks that if he does not enter the army he may enter the navy. I think, though, if my wish was to be carried out he would seek to become a journalist.

"In a nation like this, where every man in a certain sense is a sovereign, and experts an influence either for the strengthening or weakening of his country, I think that journalism presents the grandest field of all for good men.

"Either this country must become what our forefathers had in mind or it must after a time fall of its own weight. It must be strengthened and builded by intelligence, patriotism, and sacrifice. The responsibility for the Nation's welfare rests largely upon the journalists.

"You who conduct the press may well emulate Washington's example in influencing the public in aiming to follow his example. You will do well indeed if, like him, you are bold in the cause of right, and, like him, refuse to take advantage of circumstances for your own aggrandizement through selfish ambitions.

"I think it eminently fitting that you have seen fit to celebrate the birthday of the greatest and best of patriots in this manner."

Compliments for Mr. Scott.

President Knapp then introduced the former President of the association, James W. Scott of The Chicago Herald. Mr. Knapp said that, while Mr. Scott was specifically devoted to the business end of journalism, he had never forgotten its moral obligations.

"To his influence more than anything else," Mr. Knapp said, "the American Newspaper Publishers' Association is indebted for its successful career. We all feel for him the deepest affection and respect."

There was immediately a burst of applause that was scarcely second to the greeting given Gen. Miles.

Mr. Scott has a rotund figure. He weighs about 240 pounds, and is little more than five feet in height.

"There is one thing I am more proud of than anything else in the world," Mr. Scott said. "If you look at me closely you ought to guess what it is. It is my career as a bicycle rider. Perhaps you may also be able to guess why my physician advised me to ride a bicycle."

Here Mr. Scott was interrupted by some one who began to sing "A Bicycle Built for Two." A good many joined in the song, and Mr. Scott had to wait till they had sung a verse or two.

"Most of my early experience with a bicycle was in the nighttime, first in a basement, and then on the asphalt pavement," he went on. "I thought finally that I could ride well enough to take a spin to Evanston, twelve miles away. I got up very early in the morning, so as to be ahead of every one else. I had gone only a few miles when I saw ahead of me two or three hundred wheelmen. I realized that I had run into a bicycle meet, and that I was to be meat for the crowd.

"As I came up I heard some one say: 'For heaven's sake, George, get on to that!' They looked at me in amazement, and as I came alongside George said: 'Well, I'll be blowed if there isn't a wheel under him.' Another asked me why I did not sit up straight, and I had to undergo no end of chaff.

"Some one told me that in riding a bicycle at first, one was sure to go in the direction he looked. One day, when I was riding, I saw a horse and buggy coming. I could not keep my eyes away from that horse, and I went toward it. The man yanked the horse this way and that, and finally I got by, just grazing the hubs as I passed."

Mr. Scott said that what he enjoyed most about the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was the spirit of good-fellowship that prevailed in the organization. He also complimented President Knapp for the excellent service he had rendered the association in past years as a member of the Executive Committee.

Murat Halstead and Libel Suits.

President Knapp introduced Murat Halstead as a man who had had as much experience as anybody in the room in the work of publishing a newspaper.

Mr. Halstead said he felt as if he had. When he began he took the editorial end and let the business take care of itself. Then he switched to the business end and got into the work of taking care of the libel suits.

"I remember once that libel suits were brought against me for $260,000," he said. "One man got $5, one $1, and another 1 cent. The cheapest way to get out of libel suits is to fight them. I never compromised a libel suit in my life.

"But to shift from the subject of libel suits to bicycles. I want to tell my friend Scott that there is nothing in riding bicycles. Mr. Dana and myself hired a couple of bicycles and began practicing in a hall. He preserved his figure, but mine increased in rotundity.

"But to be serious. It is wonderful to see what changes have taken place in the newspaper business since I have been in it. When I began, the telegraph companies sent less than 1,000 words of newspaper reports to Western cities. The man who ran his old double-cylinder presses, the 'perfecting' presses of that day, thought it worthy of lengthy mention. The mechanical advantages that have lately come into use have extended the field of the newspaper prodigiously. What the future may have in store I cannot tell. The improvements of the future will probably be not more surprising than those of the past.

"The relations of the press and the public are becoming closer and closer. Why, Henry Clay would not allow any reporters to come near him. Now the reporter does not go near the public man, but writes out the interview himself and makes the statesman say whatever he pleases."

Mr. Hatch Heard From.

The desire of the newspaper press to avoid malice, to speak the truth, and to serve the public, President Knapp said, had been claimed by Azel F. Hatch in the business meeting. What he said there would bear repeating in public. Mr. Hatch started out by telling a story of a mind reader who showed his ability by reading a newspaper through a shawl. This performance frightened a servant girl who was peeking through a door crack at her mistress' guests. She ran back to her kitchen stronghold with the cry: "If that man can read fine print through a shawl, this is no place for me."

Mr. Hatch then stated his views on the libel law, as given below, in the report of the business meeting of the Publishers' Association, arguing that when the public welfare demanded it, newspapers were justified in disclosing the evildoers behind the doors.

"In the twelve years in which my attention has been called to newspapers and newspaper men," he said, "I have learned to have the highest opinion of the work which these men are called upon to do. It would be impossible if mistakes did not occur. Where newspapers are supplied with news from all over the globe by correspondents and press associations, it is natural that mistakes will creep in. But it is my opinion that when a newspaper makes a mistake it is the honorable course to correct it, so far as it lies in the power of the newspaper. The idea that newspapers are unwilling to correct a wrong when they have done it is the foundation for the greatest part of the feeling against newspapers. I cannot urge with too great earnestness the same kind of honesty and fair dealing in the conduct of a newspaper as in the actions of an individual."

Mr. O'Meara Speaks for Boston Newspaper Men.

President Knapp said that the impression prevailed that newspaper editors and publishers could not get along together. But the annual meetings of the association had proved to the contrary. He called on Stephen O'Meara of The Boston Journal to give evidence of the friendly relations which existed in that city between its newspaper men.

Mr. O'Meara, who was at one of the members' tables, said that if anybody but the President had asked him to make a speech he should have called it a mean trick.

"For the last two years," said Mr. O'Meara, "I sat at the guests' table. To-night as I sat here I felt that I was safe, and so were you. As to the friendships which exists among Boston newspaper men, I can give evidence.

"In Boston the newspaper men are comparatively young. There is the best of feeling among them. They go at any time into the counting rooms of other newspapers and ask about the business, as to the credit of advertisers, and similar questions.

"I am glad that we have had here to-night a man not of our line of business who has pointed out to us some of our faults. We have had many of these dinners. At most of these the guests have felt the necessity of flattering us. But Mr. Hatch has broken the dreary, weary stream of taffy. It is not good for us. Do not let us encourage the people who feel that the way to get on the good side of newspaper men is to flatter them. As the finer aspect of morality there has been a great improvement in the newspaper men, even during my life time, and I am a young man."

When Mr. Stone Was an Editor.

Melville E. Stone said he had listened with great pleasure to the earnest words of Mr. Hatch and Mr. O'Meara.

"The grandest time in my life was when I was in the newspaper business," he said. "I was editor of a newspaper for twelve years, and grew a crop of fifty-two libel suits. The responsibility of newspaper publishers rests too lightly. We have no right to trifle. If a man commits a murder there are two actions possible. The State may punish him for crime and the heirs may sue for the loss of the life. But newspaper editors may be punished for a libel by sents to jail, or by being sued for damages, and then punitive damages may be recovered.

"I think if the law of punitive damages can be done away with an end will be put to the bringing of so many libel suits. The actual damage done to a man should be paid in full. But no punitive damages should be allowed. The masure of responsibility resting on the newspapers of this country exceeds that in any other. De Tocqueville said that civil liberty could hardly be maintained without a free press, and in America could not be maintained against it. That represents the high ideal of the newspaper, and it also shows how this great power is often misused. I am glad that, as Mr. O'Meara has said, the young men who are coming into the business are recognizing their responsibility, and are acting to preserve their self-respect."

The banquet brought to a close the annual meeting of the association.

CONSIDERED THE LIBEL LAW.

Suggestions by Azel F. Hatch at the Newspaper Publishers' Meeting.

At the business meeting the principal topic discussed was the libel law. Azel F. Hatch, one of the best lawyers in the country, was asked a year ago by the Publishers' Association to make a compilation of the libel laws of the country. Mr. Hatch found that the laws of the different States were so different that it was exceedingly difficult to make a compilation. He therefore put in a book the laws of each State, and this has just been published by the association.

In his remarks yesterday Mr. Hatch limited himself to some suggestions as to what action it was best for the association to take. He said that it was not wise to try to secure a general revision of the libel laws in all of the States, because so much opposition would be created that the effort would probably prove ineffectual. A better way was to select such general features of the law as could most likely be changed, and work for their amendment. What should be secured is a law which shall make a plea of not guilty join issue upon all material allegations of an indictment or complaint. As the law now stands, a plea of not guilty is simply a plea that the pleader does not publish the newspaper in which the alleged libel is said to have been published. It is not a denial of malice. If there is any defense, a special pleading must be made to cover it.

In England, Mr. Hatch continued, the law required that malice and the material allegations must be proved. Here it was only necessary to prove the fact of publication.

Mr. Hatch suggested that the State associations should be encouraged to take up the question of amending the laws in their own States, the general association to supply to them the material with which to carry on the campaign. He said that under the old English law the action of libel is founded on the theory that a libelous publication has a tendency to cause a breach of the peace, and that therefore such publications should be suppressed. It did not matter whether the publication was true or false. Under the old English law the fact that the publication was true was not a defense. But Mr. Hatch argued that the proper theory was that the right of publication was given to newspapers because it was for the benefit of the community. Individuals and pewspapers had the right to say what was the public benefit. Personal reputation was a personal right, and entitled to the protection of the law just as much as property. But whenever the public interest demanded that personal reputation be assailed for the public good, then the newspaper had the right to assail.

A law founded upon these principles would eliminate the necessity of proving the truth of the publication. It would leave simply the question of what was for the public welfare to be determined. The safety of institutions and the character of individuals were preserved by newspaper publication. Free speech and a free press were the foundations of public protection.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in convention assembled, join in extending kindly greeting and congratulations to James W. Scott, the President of this Association upon the successful outcome of the negotiations which give him the control of The Chicago Herald, Chicago Times, and Chicago Evening Post.

Resolved, That this association takes the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Scott from the Presidency of this association to record its full appreciation of the great energy and zeal which he has adways manifested in promoting the welfare of this organization for the last six years, during which time he has rendered eminent services.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Scott, with the heartfelt thanks of each individual member.

The following officers were elected for one year: President, Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republican; Vice President, J. A. Butler of The Buffalo News; Secretary, W. C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times; Treasurer, H. F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle; Executive Committee, Frederick Driscoll of The St. Paul Pioneer Press; M. A. McRae of The Cincinnati Post; Frederick E. Whiting of the Boston Herald; W. H. Self of The Pittsburg Times.

Considered Hopeless

Weak, Nervous, Dim Sight, Hemorrhages

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health—Look 10 Years Younger.

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for what it has done for me. About three years ago I had the grip, which left me weak and nervous, with dreadful pains in my side and all over my body. I could sleep but little, and it did not seem to do me any good. I felt as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I grew worse all the time. The doctor said my case was hopeless. He termed my trouble consumption, and said I would not live six months. He claimed the right lung was nearly gone and my left one badly affected. I had frequent hemorrhages and short breath. I suffered in this way for two years, taking medicine all the time. I became so weak and poor in flesh that life was misery to me. I was about 27 years old, but owing to my weakness my

Mrs. Geo. W. Bradley

Williamsburg, Md.

Eyesight Had Become Dim

so that I could not see to read without glasses. I was hardly able to walk across the room or talk much louder than a whisper. To please mother, I commenced taking the Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was gone my appetite improved so that

I Became Hungry

for the first time in two years. I did not have hemorrhages so frequently. In fact, I have only had two since I commenced taking the medicine. I have taken nearly ten bottles, and I feel as well as I ever did. We live on a farm, and I have a large family. I am able to do all my housework and washing. I have no doubt

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

that if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should not be alive. I know it saved my life, and my friends say I look ten years younger than I did a year ago." Mrs. Geo. W. Bradley, Williamsburg, Md.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable.

Kitty's Tour of the World Checked.

Kitty, a small maltese cat, was started from Minneapolis on Feb. 16 for a trip around the world. She experienced no trouble in making her way to New-York, but while here ran head on against a sailor's superstition that, for the time being at least, has ended her prospect for circumnavigating the globe.

She received good care while coming to New-York, as the tags upon her neck testified, and when she arrived in town on Wednesday night Driver Fink of the New-York Transfer Company endeavored to arrange for her trip across the ocean.

He took her to the Cunard dock to secure her passage, but, owing to the superstition of the sailors about cats on shipboard they refused to sell or give her a passage. It was the same at every other dock, and she was taken back to the transfer company's office, where she remained until yesterday morning, when she was given to the barkeeper of the Glen Island Hotel. He already has an affection for Kitty, and unless some one from Minneapolis arranges for her passage to Europe he will keep her.

The Rhode Island Prohibitionists.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—The Prohibition State Convention, held here to-day, made nominations as follows:

Governor—Smith Quimby of Warwick.

Lieutenant Governor—William B. Franklin of Newport.

Secretary of State—George W. Thorpe of North Providence.

Attorney General—James A. Williams of Providence.

General Treasurer—L. L. Anderstrom of Bristol.

Five Boathouses Burned.

A fire which started in a watchman's shanty at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and the Harlem River, at 10 o'clock last night, destroyed five boathouses and caused a total damage of at least $50,000.

The houses destroyed were the Crescent, the Friendship, the Nonpareil, the Gramercy, and the William Rudiments. The loss in each case is estimated at $10,000.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

GEN. JOHN L. SWIFT, SOLDIER AND ORATOR

His Persuasive Eloquence—His Enlistment Under Difficulties.

From The Boston Herald.

To a copious and forcible vocabulary Gen. John L. Swift, who died on Tuesday, united a voice that could penetrate the confines of any reasonable assemblage, indoors or out. Historical allusions, apt quotations, statistics suited to the questions of the hour, anecdotal illustrations of his theme—every feature of a powerful and fascinating appeal to human feeling in the mass—poured forth like a torrent. He had, indeed, the orator's gift. He was witty, sarcastic, and humorous in turn; relieved the bald narrative of his subject by impassioned flashes of eloquence; reinforced his arguments with stories, pathetic or humorous; was the master for the moment of the sympathies of his audiences; he had, in short, the great secret of "style"—the art of retaining the attention of his hearers without tiring it.

Of late years, he took up the temperance cause, and proved a potent champion. The same qualities that made him an effective political speaker made his temperance effusions as oases in a dreary desert. The evils of the rum traffic and the considerations growing out of it have been talked to death for decades, but the recruit found new and untried phases of interest in the subject, or made his hearers think he had. It could be said that he who withstood his appeals was beyond recall. There was a breezy wholesomeness about him that won upon the adult masculine mind, however besotted, if there was a spark of manhood left.

The conditions under which Gen. Swift enlisted for the war were unique. He wanted to join Capt. Wyman's company, in Col. Wild's regiment, but before enlisting he was ordered to go to camp to be examined. Thither he journeyed without delay, and introduced himself to the examining official, Dr. Streeter.

"You say you wear eyeglasses for?" asked that officer.

"I can't see much with the left eye," rejoined the would-be private.

"How bad is your eyesight?" persisted the man of examinations.

"Well, I can see that barn over there," returned the future General, pointing to a structure a couple of rods distant.

"Have you any other imperfections?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I can't hear very well."

"That will do. You cannot enlist."

This would have disheartened most men, but it only acted as an extra stimulus to the General. He was bent on fighting for his country, and he made up his mind to go to the war even if he was compelled to report to the Confederates. At that time Capt. King of Roxbury was organizing a company. An open-air meeting was called, and Gen. Swift was among the speakers. Even at that time he had repeatedly given evidence of that characteristic eloquence for which he has since become famous. His speech was the feature of the occasion. The tent where the recruits were to be signed was at some distance from the speakers' stand. Toward the completion of the peroration of his address the speaker pointed to the tent and said: "When I get there the enlistment paper will be opened, and you'll have to rush pretty fast to get there before I do."

He had aroused the auditors to a fever heat before making this final announcement. The words were hardly out of his mouth before the crowd started pell-mell for the tent. The company was filled in a twinkling, the General signing No. 19 on the list. Having affixed his signature, the thought of the dreaded examination arose in his breast, but it didn't discourage him. He determined to let Dr. Streeter examine him this time, but before making a call on him he took off his glasses and stowed them out of sight in an inside pocket. There was a fence upon which was a sign notifying the public to post no bills just across the street from the physician's establishment, and this the General carefully noted as he came down the street on that side.

Dr. Streeter commenced his examination. In the course of it he remarked, with some surprise: "You used to wear glasses, if I remember rightly, Mr. Swift?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but my sight has improved very much of late."

"How far can you see?" asked the doctor.

"Well," replied his visitor, "I think I can read that sign way across the street, though I'm not quite sure about it."

"Your sight is all right if you can read it at this distance. Let me see you make the attempt."

The General read the notice as promptly as a primary-school girl reads her primer, and that settled the question of his examination. He started out as a private in Capt. King's company, and was made second Sergeant six weeks later. The regiment was ordered to Antietam, but as the train bearing the soldiers was about to leave the station the ambitious recruit received an order from Gov. Andrews to return to Roxbury and raise a company. He raised it in ten days, and again started for the war, this time as a full-fledged Captain. Gov. Andrews's order proved a mascot in more ways than one for Gen. Swift. The Second Sergeant who took his place at Antietam was killed five minutes after the action commenced.

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SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
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MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

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EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

OUTWITTED THE TRAIN ROBBERS

The Express Messenger Locked the Safe While the Robbers Were Busily Engaged with the Engineer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 22.—The eastbound train on the 'Frisco Road due here at 10 o'clock to-night was stopped by robbers near Aurora, thirty miles west of this city, at 7:30 o'clock. Three men got on the engine when the train was five miles from Aurora and compelled the engineer and fireman at the point of revolvers to go back to the express car and open it. The robbers, however, found to their disgust that the car was empty, the safe locked, and the messenger not in sight. He had disappeared in time and the robbers left empty handed.

WHEN FERRYBOATS WERE A NOVELTY

How They Were Built for Early Service in New-York Waters.

From The Shipping and Commercial List.

An early geographer of New-York, writing upon steam shipping, says: "I cannot deny myself the pleasure of noticing a recent display of a fleet of steamboats in New-York. In June, 1813, nine were displayed at once in the Hudson, opposite the foot of Cortlandt Street—the Robert Fulton for the East River, one for the Potomac, one for the James River, Va., two Paulus Hook ferryboats, one Hoboken ferryboat, and Gov. Ogden's boat from Elizabethtown. The navigation of the river by three steam ferryboats is a circumstance of no trifling importance, as it adds much to the dispatch, certainty, and security of the principal ferries connected with the city."

A newspaper of the day thus describes the first ferryboat, which is substantially that known at the present time. The form was new, and so was the floating bridge here described: "This excellent machine, (the ferryboat,) consisting of a boat with two hulls, connected by a single platform, with a wheel in the space between them, and rudder at each end, built for the conveyance of passengers across the Hudson, between this city and the city in Jersey, has got into successful operation, and promises extraordinary facilities for traveling. Horses and wagons stand on each side of the machinery, driving in at one end from a floating bridge fitted to the boat, and out at the other, without raising or descending six inches in accomplishing the passage from street to street on each side of the river. The boat is constructed with both ends alike, and never turns in sailing, but goes back and forth by changing the direction of the wheel. A corps of flying artillery crossed in the boat from Paulus Hook to this city on its way to Albany, in four trips, on the first of which it brought four pieces of artillery, (six-pounders,) and limbers, four ammunition wagons, twenty-seven horses, and forty soldiers, besides other passengers."

We are accustomed to look upon a ferryboat as a very low type of the steamboat, so much has familiarity bred contempt. But not so many years ago, when the Chamber of Commerce determined to pay high honors to a number of distinguished French naval gentlemen who were here, Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan secured from the Union Ferry Company one of their best boats, on which the visitors were carried round the harbor of New-York. The speed was great—all ordinary craft were passed at once. The vessel was exceedingly steady, and the whole trip was accomplished with as much ease and comfort as could have been afforded by one of the finest Fall River or Albany boats.

While the advantages given by steamboats were at once recognized, the claim of the parent company to have an exclusive right to navigate certain interior waters of the United States was contested, and in the end overthrown. The cases of infringement were carried by Fulton and his successors to the United States Supreme Court, where, in 1823, the monopoly of the Hudson River, previously claimed by them, was set aside. By that time there were steamers everywhere, one even having entered the harbor of New-York from Liverpool. When this decision of the Supreme Court became known, many who had not previously been in the business began building vessels, and the price of a ticket to Albany was reduced one-half. Boats sailed from New-York in every direction. In 1831 there were seventy-five steam vessels in New-York waters, including six owned by the British. The largest of these vessels on the Hudson was 112 feet long, having 150 horse power and carrying 430 tons. The largest Providence boat was of 518 tons.

The first ocean navigation with a steam vessel in the world was from the Harbor of New-York, as was the first river navigation. The experiments of John C. Stevens in the use of steam upon ships proved successful in the year 1808, and the Phoenix, built at that time in Hoboken, was sent around to the Delaware River. It had been intended for the Hudson River, but the monopoly of Livingston and Fulton prevented its use there. In 1819 the ocean was crossed by a steam vessel built in the Harbor of New-York. It was called the Savannah, was of 350 tons burden, with an engine of ninety horse power. After completion it went to Savannah, Ga., and thence to Liverpool and St. Petersburg. Her whole sailing time from Savannah to St. Petersburg was twenty-six days. From the capital of Russia she returned to New-York.

The Regular Army and Navy Union.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—One hundred members of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States were present when the sixth annual convention opened this morning in the First Methodist Episcopal Church Building. National Commander James P. Lockwood of Chicago called the convention to order and Corporation Counsel Palmer welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Col. D. Garey of San Francisco replied. J. Bruce Morton, Secretary to Lieut. Gen. Schofield, presented the report of the committee on the state of the order and on the questions involved in the revision of the constitution, which is the most important matter to come before the convention. The convention will be in session several days.

A Full Senate.

From The Washington Post.

The Senate now consists, for the first time in two years, of its full complement of eighty-eight Senators. The swearing in of Mr. Wilson of Washington, Tuesday, filled the last vacancy. Mr. Wilson was born at Crawfordsville. He succeeds Senator Allen; who was also born there. Allen's name was the second on the roll-call from the top, and Mr. Wilson's name is the second from the bottom. He was led to the Vice President's chair to take the oath by Senator Voorhees, who was defeated by Mr. Wilson's father for a seat in the House some time in the '60s. Senator Voorhees secured for Mr. Wilson his first political appointment, that of Receiver of a land office in the State of Washington, and is therefore indirectly responsible for his political rise.

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"RESERVE STOCK"
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GLENLIVET WHISKY.
THE FINEST PRODUCED IN SCOTLAND.
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It is absolutely pure, clean, mellow, and great age.
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69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St., New-York.
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COLONIAL CLUB BANQUET

Patriotic in Observing the Day of Gen. Washington's Birth.

GEN. PORTER COMMENTS ON CONGRESS

Likens It to a Gold Cure with Too Much Whisky and Sugar and Not Enough Gold—Some of the Guests Present.

The Colonial Club honored Washington's Birthday by giving an elaborate banquet last night at its handsome clubhouse, Seventy-second Street and Western Boulevard.

The dinner was held in the ballroom on the second floor, which had been elaborately decorted with American and Colonial flags, streamers of evergreens, palms, potted plants, and flowers. An orchestra was hidden from view behind a screen of palms. The front of the musicians' gallery was decked with an American shield of colored electric lights.

The menu card was elaborately engraved with a vignette of Washington, sketches of the battle of Harlem Heights, the retreat of Washington's army up the Bloomingdale Road, and the Colonial Clubhouse.

On the right of President J. A. Punderford sat John S. Wise, ex-Governor of Virginia; the Rev. G. E. Strobridge, D. D., and L. Laflin Kellogg. On his left were Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, and W. T. Evans.

Others present were John S. Sutphen, J. S. Sutphen, Jr., Charles Welsh, G. W. Cummings, W. L. Taylor, A. S. Duncan, D. D. Otis, George A. Fuller, J. L. Eddy, J. E. Spencer, W. A. Keys, L. V. Holzmaister, R. J. Secor, C. J. G. Hall, B. F. Hooper, T. D. De Witt, R. Pyatt, P. M. Stewart, T. H. Fergus, H. B. Platt, H. T. McCoun, F. T. Goldsmith, D. O'Day, F. S. Smith, O. T. Mackey, G. C. Smith, Charles N. Vilas, G. C. Clausen, F. H. Wall, John H. Starin, Thomas Dimond, Walter T. Peck, William J. Peck, W. H. McCord, B. E. J. Ells, Walter D. E. Seybel, Charles W. Drake, Charles T. Wills, Alfred B. Scott, H. F. Locke, William E. Webb, C. H. Webb.

Cyrus Clark, W. C. Stuart, F. R. Houghton, C. E. Hastings, Jesse Keys, L. Wallace, G. B. Jaques, A. E. Conover, C. H. Wilcox, E. Miller, J. Morrow, F. Zikel, C. W. Luyster, W. H. Clark, J. R. Smith, J. E. Smith, F. M. Littlefield, M. Farris, G. I. Patterson, J. H. McPike, F. C. Hollister, H. B. Fischer, H. Knight, Thomas J. Brady, E. E. Kipling, William B. Ellison, J. J. Finlay, F. R. Rohl, George T.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EASTERN MISSIONS OF OUR TIME

MODERN MISSIONS IN THE EAST. Their Methods, Successes, and Limitations. By the late Rev. Dr. Edward A. Lawrence. With an introduction by the Rev. Dr. Edward T Eaton. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

There is much in this posthumous work of Dr. Lawrence that will give comfort and encouragement to those who are interested in foreign missions. The doctor, like many others, had his doubts concerning missionary work in the East. He had read diligently the reports from the mission fields in the monthly publications, had listened to the returned missionaries who had spoken from his pulpit, and had had some correspondence with men and women engaged in far-off lands in spreading knowledge of the religion revealed in the Bible; but he did not know all that he wished to know. He made up his mind that he would go and see for himself what was being done with the vast amounts of money contributed by the Churches of his own and other countries for the evangelization of the heathen of the Orient.

He did not suspect that anybody was willfully wasting any portion of the missionary funds, but he was not fully assured that in all parts of the Eastern world the missionary work was being prosecuted with energy and intelligence, and that it was producing results of consequence. He made his tour of inspection, traveling at his own expense, and representing nobody but himself, bent on finding out the truth concerning the missionary operations of all denominations of Christians. He was gone twenty months, in the course of which he visited China, Corea, Japan, Turkey, India, and other countries. Summarizing the story of his journey in a single paragraph, the doctor says:

I entered upon this journey with one invincible prejudice, a prejudice in favor of obedience to the Lord's command to preach the Gospel among all nations. Apart from this, my mind, so far as I can judge, was far from bias in favor of any particular method of accomplishing this purpose. I came home with a far clearer understanding of the principles and aims of this work, a far better appreciation of the need of it, its difficulties and its grandeur, and an increased esteem for the men engaged in it.

This conclusion in its substance has been reached by every intelligent traveler in the mission field, no matter whether he has made his observations from the standpoint of one earnestly desiring the spread of the Christian religion or from that of one who measures the value of missionary work by what it accomplishes in enlarging the borders of civilization. Dr. Lawrence, of course, devoted himself primarily to determining what was the state of the Christian religion in the countries he visited, but he could not help noting that other good things had followed in the wake of the evangelistic work, and so the story of his journey is full of interest not only to those who are praying for the time to come when all men shall worship only the one God, but also to those who want the pagan countries to become civilized enough to buy railroad iron, palace cars, telephones, kerosene oil, whisky, and all the other things which go to make up the sum of comfort and happiness in countries like our own. The effect of Dr. Lawrence's narrative and discussions will be to stimulate both classes to which we have referred to greater activity in the mission field. The Church people will be reassured of the value of the missionary work according to their standards, and those of the other class will feel like increasing their contributions for the promotion of enterprises which promise handsome returns in trade and commerce.

Dr. Lawrence's opinion is that the missionary work in the East is in its beginning, and that from now on it must be carried on with greater energy than ever before and with more liberal expenditure of money if the opportunities for spreading the Christian religion are to be improved to the fullest extent. In saying this, though, the doctor does not underestimate what has been done already. On the contrary, he expresses the greatest satisfaction with the outcome of a century's work in the Eastern countries. A vast missionary plant has been established, and every sort of material has been provided for coming campaigns. "Wild languages have been tamed," missionaries have bought lands and erected buildings, "footholds have been secured at the most important strategic points." Civilization has been enlisted as a missionary auxiliary. "Arts and sciences, literature and politics, inventions and discoveries—all have been made contributory to the propagation of the Gospel." The whole world has been opened to missionary effort—or practically the whole of it. Paganism has been undermined. "The whole structure of heathenism as a system of thought, life, and worship is tottering and tumbling to its fall. All through the pagan world there is chaos in the minds of thinking men. The day for creation has come."

The doctor devotes a good deal of his book to discussing ways and means of pushing on the work which he says the civilized nations of the world must carry on in India, China, Turkey, Japan, and other countries. These suggestions it is not material to consider here, for they are directed chiefly to those who, as the heads of missionary associations, are charged with the selection of men and women to send abroad, and with the provision of money for their support, and proper tools for them to work with.

Dr. Lawrence started on his journey in 1886, at the close of a pastorate in Syracuse, N. Y. He died in November, 1893, in Baltimore, where he settled as a pastor immediately on his return from the East. On the walls of the church which was in his charge a tablet has been placed, upon which appears the inscription: "Edward A. Lawrence, D. D. Served his Master with all zeal and faithfulness in this place and in the streets and lanes of the city from June 9, 1889, till Nov. 10, 1893, when God took him."

REMINISCENCES BY HOWELLS'S FATHER

RECOLLECTIONS OF LIFE IN OHIO FROM 1813 TO 1840. By William Cooper Howells. With an introduction by his son, William Dean Howells. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

The author of these recollections, who is the father of Howells, the man of letters, died only last year, when his age was eighty-seven. His reminiscences embrace not the entire story of his life, but about one-third of it—the first thirty-three years. These years were spent mainly in Ohio at a time when the country was becoming settled, so that we read of primitive and unfamiliar domestic experiences. As the author's son remarks, the book deals mainly "with simple and common things in conditions whose present remoteness may well lend them an air of romance."

The picture, therefore, is a typical one, and it certainly has the further value pointed out in the introduction; the writer brought to the study of persons and things "his peculiarly genial intelligence." He not only saw things clearly, but saw them in a kind spirit. He was never hampered by that unfriendly eye which "always loses what is best in a prospect," his eye being never unfriendly. In the elder Howells continually dwelt youthfulness of mind. If he lay down old he "rose up young as long as health and strength lasted him." We are told that he was not a very good draughtsman, nor a very good poet, nor a very good farmer, or printer, or editor, according to present settled standards; but he was "the very best man I have ever known." Mr. Howells does not believe "a more genuinely modest and gentle person ever lived."

These are the testimonials of a son to a father, but they are testimonials in which the reader will find himself often in full accord. The elder Howells in the charm of a simple nature possessed the further charm of clear intelligence and catholic sympathies. He had not that narrowness, that bias, (or what else we may call it,) from which so much worldly success has sprung. He saw things and outlines too clear and straight. His was not the ability which seizes the advantages that circumstances create, but rather the clearness of mind which looked upon things as they actually were when relieved of their artificial restraints or their artificial exaltations. In a word, he was a wise man—wise, however, not so much after the human standards as after the divine. William Cooper Howells for twenty years must have been a type of the old man beautiful. We can imagine his son reading with moist eyes that splendid tribute of Carlyle to James Carlyle: "Let me not mourn for my father. Let me do worthily of him. Let me walk as blamelessly through this shadow world."

Mr. Howells, besides an introduction, contributes a concluding chapter dealing with leading incidents in his father's later life. He tells us how strongly his father felt the humorous character of human affairs, and how this prevented his ever becoming "a fanatical devotee of any cause, but he was still a very earnest man, and he was at no time afraid to do what he held right." Opposed as he was to slavery and drunkenness, he was neither an abolitionist nor a teetotaler; but in 1848 such was his devotion to the cause of the Freesoil Party, that, with the nomination of Taylor for President by the Whigs, he declined to support him, and in consequence had to sell his newspaper, to which life was impossible without Whig support. At that time he had a large family and no immediate prospects of other means for gaining a livelihood.

Mr. Howells gives us several pleasing glimpses of his father's later life. By President Grant he was made Consul at Quebec, where he spent several of his happiest years among a people "strange to him in everything but their gentleness and culture." To the very last year of his life he retained his fondness for gardening, and especially for the culture of pumpkins, "which he admired for their lusty profusion and size." During the Spring of last year his son paid him a visit, and we have a little picture of the two men planting a melon bed, the son setting out the plants while bending under the hot sun; the father hilling them up with the hoe as fast as they had been put in the ground.

The elder Howells spent his years in many places and several occupations. It was a trait that had been inherited, as it were, from the grandfather. In writing of one of these changes he says he managed to make it "in obedience to the long accepted destiny of the family." We know how the destiny of frequent removals has descended to the novelist, who, in gathering his local color, has lived, perhaps, amid as many different surroundings as he has written romances of modern life.

A MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

AN ORIENTAL OUTING. Being a Narrative of a Cruise Along the Mediterranean and of Visits to Historic Cities. By Edward S. Wilson. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

You can actually cross the ocean from New-York to Gibraltar and back again, sweep quite around the Mediterranean, visiting all the principal cities, and take an excursion up the Nile, and one into Palestine, and accomplish it all in sixty-five days! That is possible on board as fine a vessel as the Fürst Bismarck, that can make an average run of 400 miles a day, for the steamship arrivals and departures were all arranged with the regularity of an accommodation train, with its customary stoppages

The time table shows 88 hours for Constantinople, 33 for Athens, 173 for Alexandria, and Cairo, Jaffa, and Jerusalem 80 hours, and no more. None but a practiced hand and pen could have told this story as neatly in book form as has the editor of The Ironton Register. He does not want to be profound, or to cram into his text too many facts, but Mr. Edward S. Wilson tells of his impressions, describes what he sees, and addresses himself to intelligent readers. The notes were written "in a vein intended for the recreation of the newspaper reader, and with no expectation that they would be regarded as a text book or a critical authority; and yet they are submitted to the gentle judgment of the reader as a faithful record of the impressions and observations of a sincere, though sentimental, rambler."

Leaving New-York the 1st of February of last year, on the 9th the pilgrims of the Fürst Bismarck entered the Strait of Gibraltar. The fortress and town having been visited, (twenty hours,) next the steamer headed for Algiers. On Feb. 15 the party were in Genoa. Mr. Wilson sees in Genoa for the first time the loquacious and pantomimic Italian. He goes into the crooked streets. "All sorts of traffickers and artisans there employ themselves, and the noise is incessant—the noise of talk drowns out everything else. Half a dozen would talk at once, and with so much vigor that one would be sure they were all mad." After Genoa came Ajaccio. Impressions of the Corsicans (twelve hours) were not pleasant. The Corsican "is heavily garbed, and moves heavily; but there is a primitiveness and a simplicity about him that is entertaining; yet he will cheat you out of your boots, if he can."

It is in Egypt where begins the true sight-seeing. As to the Arabs, their home life "is not much above the pen-life of a pig. They sleep in the clothes they plow in, and wash their hands when they are so dirty as to prevent muscular action. The donkey and the man are in accord in life and ideas, more so than the man and his wife. He makes both beasts of burden." The constant begging for backsheesh is the most pestering of Egyptian experiences. Then the Bedouin has a way of selling you something—a sham antique ninety-nine times in a hundred—and you pay him first. Then he asks a second payment, and at the conclusion, if you are not a good-tempered man, you get a receipt for your first payment by means of a stick.

Athens, Constantinople, Palermo, Naples, Rome, are all happily described. Then the steamer was ready at Genoa for her passengers. The Strait of Gibraltar is once more threaded, and on April 6 the good ship is tied to the prosaic Hoboken pier, and Mr. Wilson sends his farewell to "Ali Hassan, old Rameses, the street nymphs of the A'ggean," and so a very bright and entertaining volume is brought to a close.

PROF. CORSON ON LITERARY STUDY

THE AIMS OF LITERARY STUDY. By Hiram Corson, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in Cornell University. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

In this small book Prof. Corson valiantly grapples a large subject. The main part of his argument is reprinted from Poet Lore and consists of a lively refutation of the doctrine that the study of literature can profitably be pursued in accordance with the inductive method. He chooses the pellucid line from Browning's "Death in the Desert"—"What does, what knows, what is; three souls, one man," for his guiding text, and harks back to it now and again for the purpose of emphasizing his theory that the "What is" defines the spiritual element of all works of genius and the element to be studied, apprehended, and absorbed by the student of literature before the young and ardent mind is applied to anatomical construction of the work in question. The methods called "thorough" arouse a fine if not an altogether discriminating scorn in Prof. Corson's mind. "We cannot make a genius by education, but education should be conducted geniusward," he observes with emphasis; "the 'What is' should at least receive as much consideration as the 'What knows' or the 'What does.'

"This is the condition, the indispensable condition, under which a limited response is secured to the creations of genius. It cannot be secured by an exclusive exercise of the 'What knows' in its analytic mode of activity. And I would add that a sympathetic, and therefore a synthetic, response must in some measure be given to a creation of genius before the analytical faculty has or can have anything to do. And unless conscious analysis finally blooms into unconscious synthesis, it fails of its end." Nothing, according to Prof. Corson, is easier to understand than spirit, and he cannot entirely conceal his contempt for an eminent divine who asserted in his hearing that spirit is something we cannot know.

One of the first things for us to do if we embark on the study of literature, and we, most of us, do paddle a short distance out upon that treacherous sea, is to learn how to read aloud—in other words, to vocalize our impressions. If we only paid as much attention to the reading voice as we do to the singing voice, we should stand a much better chance than we do of being able to interpret the masterpieces of literature to others and to ourselves. For those who cannot find an acceptable teacher in vocal culture, Prof. Corson recommends a reverential study of "The Philosophy of the Human Voice," by Dr. James Rush.

Armed and equipped with a well-trained, sympathetic voice, he believes the teacher of literature can inspire the student with the essentials of literature—holding very much the same idea enforced by the great teachers of any art whatsoever—namely, that details come last. Well and good; yet in Prof. Corson's wise and earnest plea for the spiritual we miss the feeling for construction. We doubt if he insists as much as he might with profit upon the fact that knowledge of form, knowledge of intellectual processes, of the march of sentences and the architectural proportion and relation of clauses are indispensable factors in the making of a bit of true literature, and that without such knowledge the spirit would be dumb.

Perhaps nothing leads to a subtler sense of the dignity and beauty of a great work of the mind than close and intelligent study of the language by which the spirit speaks, whether that language is line and color or rhythm and sound. "Literature is not a mere knowledge subject as the word knowledge is usually understood, namely, that with which the discursive, formulating intellect has to do; but it is a knowledge subject, (only that and nothing more,) if that higher form of knowledge be meant, which is quite outside of the domain of the intellect—a knowledge which is a matter of spiritual consciousness, and which the intellect cannot translate into a judgment. It is, nevertheless, at the same time, the most distinct and vital kind of knowledge.

We cannot pretend entirely to understand this point of view—using plain English. We should imagine that a knowledge subject untranslatable by the intellect was better adapted to the private study than to a classroom. Yet Prof. Corson's sturdy revolt against the cut-and-dried analysis and hair-splitting that have sprung up like thistles in the path of genuine literary study is well worth while. We can only wish he had expressed himself in less involved and pedagogic English. The "What does," the "What knows," and the "What is" may be endured in a single line of Browning, but as the basis of a somewhat confused argument they leave much to be desired.

THE ELEMENTS OF POETRY AND MUSIC

RHYTHM AND HARMONY IN POETRY AND MUSIC, TOGETHER WITH MUSIC AS A REPRESENTATIVE ART; TWO ESSAYS IN COMPARATIVE AESTHETICS. By George Lansing Raymond, L. H. D. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Prof. Raymond has written an ambitious book. He has endeavored, and with some success, to analyze those elements of poetry and music which may be considered as practically identical. He has made an exhaustive study of rhythm, melody, and harmony as displayed in both arts, and has striven to show wherein they resemble one another and wherein they differ. The book is ponderous in matter and style, and it may be questioned whether any practical good has been gained by so much labor. That poetic and musical rhythm are one and the same thing was long ago demonstrated by Sidney Lanier in his interesting "Science of English Verse." The questions of word melody and word harmony have also been plentifully discussed, but it remained for Prof. Raymond to endeavor to show that the genesis of their laws and those of musical melody and harmony proceed according to the same fundamental laws of aesthetics. The corelation of the arts is a big and absorbing subject, and it has pretty generally been conceded that form, at least, is based upon similar laws in every art. To study the details of the relationships existing between such closely-allied arts as poetry and music is a natural enterprise of an inquiring mind, and it must lead to a better understanding of the nature of the peculiar effects of each art.

But whether it can be of practical value to either the poet or the musician may be doubted. Poets pretty thoroughly understand the meaning of rhythm, melody, and harmony in verse, and such masters of technics as Swinburne and Tennyson seem to have exhausted all the possibilities of their art, though they have written no theoretical treatises. As for the musicians, Dr. Hand, Dr. Hanslick, Fétis, Parry, and a score of others have analyzed the aesthetics of their art for them ad nauseam. Dr. Raymond's discussion of music as a representative art contains nothing new and a good deal that is misleading. Some of the Wagner leading motives which he quotes as fine examples of the representative power of music would not represent anything at all if they had no text to help them, and no one knew that better than Wagner. It would be a good thing for Dr. Raymond to make a closer study of Wagner's prose works before publishing a new edition of his present volume.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

What Poets Have Said of Poets.

POETS ON POETS. Edited by Mrs. Richard Strachey. London: Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

This volume seems to have been suggested by Dryden's declaration that "poets themselves are the most proper though not the only critics of poetry." The editor says that "almost every memorable poet throughout the illustrious bead-roll has expressed an opinion in verse on the poetical qualities of some or other of his predecessors or contemporaries," and "to present this body of expert criticism in continuous form is the object of the present volume." It is hardly worth while to reopen the old discussion whether artists are the best judges of the work of artists. It is a vexed question. The artists have decided that they are the best critics; but a good many other persons hold a decidedly different opinion. That is a state of things which will last as long as art does; and so it may be dismissed.

But if any one has any curiosity to find out what the poets have said about their predecessors or contemporaries this little volume kindly puts the whole matter in a nutshell. It is a discreet book, too, for, though it begins with the remarks of Chaucer, it ends with those of Tennyson, and no living poet is quoted in its pages. Of course, this seems a pity when one remembers that Andrew Lang is still living; but what is the use of stirring up hard feelings? The volume is not without spice, for it has extracts from "The Dunciad," and from "English Bards and Scottish Reviewers." Even that exceedingly Byronic dedication, which begins with "Bob Southey, you're a poet," is not forgotten. So here's a feast for literary gossips.

Augusta Larned's Volume.

IN WOODS AND FIELDS By Augusta Larned. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is a small volume of verse of that respectable quality which pervades the mass of periodicals, weekly and monthly. It is without striking features of any kind, yet it is not without merit. It is gentle and reflective in thought and betrays the workings of a kindly and healthy mind. The diction is simple and unaffected, and the versification is generally smooth. Although the title suggests that most of the poems are songs of outdoor nature, some of them are introspective.

SPEAKING AS AN ART

VOICE, SPEECH, AND GESTURE. Practical Handbook to the Elocutionary Art. By Henry Neville, Hugh Campbell, R. F. Brewer, Clifford Harrison, and Frederick Corder. 8vo. Edited by Robert D. Blackman. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

In this volume, in addition to instructions relative to elocution, is to be found a study of musical accompaniment to recitation, a subject rarely treated. In the compilation of the work the contributors are many, and, in addition, there is given an interesting collection of selections of a much choicer kind than is usually put at the disposition of the public.

In treating of the voice the general principles of acoustics are given, as we know pitch depends on the rate of vibration. Within a certain range, vibrations are capable of being appreciated by us as sound. Speaking in general terms, we can hear vibrations of 38,000 to the second, but below 20,000 they are inaudible. But musical sounds have a more limited range. Between 40 and 4,000, vibrations do not possess what we designate as musical sounds, but make a noise. Human voices range on an average over two octaves. In speech we talk over about five notes, and, when it is less than that, speech is monotonous. An Italian or a Frenchman will run over more notes than the five, and Germans and Americans generally less than five. A man and a woman's vocal organs are in some respects like a musical instrument, but in many others unlike one. The voice, when well managed, is the most superb of all instruments. How it may be improved and kept in condition Dr. Campbell thoroughly explains.

In the second part the elements of speech, articulation, accentuation, pronunciation, delivery, emphasis, inflection, modulation, and the common faults of speech, are treated. The authority gives, when explaining what is emphasis, the testimony of a well-known musician and expert, who was called up as a witness in an action for the infringement of a copyright of a song. The "accent" was under discussion, and Sir James Scarlett was doing his best to bother the musician. "What is an accent?" asked Sir James. "Can you see it? Can you feel it?" "You can't see it," said the expert, "but you may feel it." "How, how?" asked Sir James. "Don't beat about the bush. Explain to the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you are pleased to call an accent." On which the witness said, with nice emphasis, "Accent in music is a certain stress laid upon a certain note, in the same manner as you lay emphasis upon any given word for the purpose of being better understood. Thus, if I were to say, 'You are an ass,' and laid the stress on 'ass,' that might mean the animal; but if I were to say, 'You are an ass,' and put the accent on 'you,' it would rest upon you, Sir James."

Particular pains are taken in this volume, by means of its illustrations, to impress on the speaker what are the proper gestures. Not alone the body, the legs, and the feet add to the impression, but poise of head, movement of eyes, the brow, mouth—everything excepting the ears—give emphasis to gesture. We should say that "Voice, Speech, and Gesture" is an excellent work, philosophical in form, leading the student step by step to a proper appreciation of what is the art of elocution.

LITERARY NOTES

—For "Trilby" the demand is on the increase. The remoter portions of the country now hunger for it. Subscription and lending libraries clamor for more copies. Usually when a book is popular a library secures from three to four copies. Many of the large libraries circulate twenty-five copies, and when one is returned there are a dozen applicants for it. The Messrs. Harper are taxed in a measure to supply "Trilby" for the million. Presses continue running, but the trouble seems to be to keep the bindery abreast of the printing, and so it happens that for some time the publishers have been several thousands of volumes behind actual orders. An enterprising firm hypnotized "Trilby" when issued in the "édition de luxe." That is to say, it cornered the whole output, so that to-day, if there is a volume left, you have to pay, say 50 per cent. more for the book than its original actual price, and the strangest thing is that the real Briton declares he does not have the least conception what M. Du Maurier means and simply wonders that Americans expatiate over a romance. He, as an Englishman, does not even pretend to understand.

—Archibald Forbes will write a volume on Colin Campbell for the English Men of Action Series, and A. G. Bradley will write for it one on Wolfe. The sketch of Nelson will be written by J. K. Laughton.

—The Messrs. Blackwood announce that they will issue a new edition of George Eliot's writings, to be called the Standard Edition, and to comprise twenty-one volumes. "Adam Bede" will be the first and "The Mill on the Floss" the second work to appear.

—Mr. Conway, the mountain climber, has a new book in press entitled "The Alps from End to End." It will contain a hundred illustrations, and will be issued in May. It records travels extending over about 1,000 miles, during which fifty peaks and passes were climbed.

—The Social England series, which Messrs. Macmillan have in preparation, will have as its first volume "The Troubadours and Courts of Love," by J. F. Rowbotham. Other volumes arranged for are these: "Chivalry," by F. W. Cornish; "The English Manor," by Prof. Vinogradoff; "Fine Arts," by Prof. Baldwin Brown; "The Influence of Geography and Travel on Social Life," by G. Chisholm; "A Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts," by F. A. Inderwick, Q. C.; "Mysteries and Miracle Plays," by Lucy Toulmin Smith; "The Influence of Immigrants on English Social Life," by Prof. Cunningham; "English Guilds and the Rise of the Merchant Class," by Miss Law; "The Evolution of the English House," by S. O. Addy, and "The Evolution of Household Implements," by Henry Balfour.

—A new novel by the author of "A Superfluous Woman" is in the press of the Messrs. Lippincott. Its title is "Transition."

—The story written by "The Girl in the Karpathians," which Messrs. Lippincott will issue under the title "Gallia," sets forth the modern view of the elective affinities in a frank way. The characters are said to be strong and the plot unconventional.

—The third and last volume of the "Journal de Delacroi:" is to be published this month. It will contain a hundred admirable pages, entitled "Dictionnaire des Beaux Arts," a sort of essay on pure art, painting, music, and literature, that the painter would have made exhaustive if he had had the time. The work is to contain an index of all the names mentioned in the three volumes.

—The subscription for the tomb of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam was covered twice over in three days.

—Zola's information about the Pope for his book on "Rome" will come to him through Brunetière, who cannot be suspected of partiality for Zola.

—The archives of the French Illuminati are to be enriched by a new series of unpublished studies of the life of Pasquelly, one of the secret authors of the French Revolution. Papus has found at Lyons his works which Robespierre wished to burn.

—The Academy calls attention to what is believed to be a personal relic of Martin Luther. In the possession of the late Lord Zouche there was an old book, and within its leaves he found a folded paper. The paper had a large spot on it and was somewhat eaten by worms. Lord Zouche catalogued the paper as having been printed some time in 1530. Examined recently, it was discovered that the folded paper was what might be called to-day a poster, and there is fair evidence that it had been used by Luther for a special purpose. It was the reformer's habit to travel over the country challenging disputants. The paper is printed in Gothic type, and consists of two leaves, which have been pasted together, so as to form one strip. The translation from the German reads: "Dr. Martin Luther, preacher of the holy Church of Wittenberg, will maintain the following theses against the whole school of Satan and all gates of hell," (wider die ganze Satansschule und alle Pforten der Hölle.) It must have been Luther's habit to affix this challenge, by means of a wire, to a church door. It might have been that the poster, having served once or more, was preserved by Luther for some future occasion. The grease spot is peculiar. The paper may have been the wrapper of a sausage or a bit of cheese, and served to hold Luther's luncheon. It is possible that the reformer stored away the poster in an odd volume, and then forgot all about it.

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HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

BOOKS RECEIVED.

VOICE, SPEECH, AND GESTURE. Practical Handbook to the Elocutionary Art. By Hugh Campbell, R. F. Brewer, and Henry Neville. Including Essays on Reciting and Recitation by Clifford Harrison, and on Recitations with Musical Accompaniments by Frederick Corder. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

A COMPANION TO PLATO'S REPUBLIC. For English Readers. Being a Commentary Adapted to Davies and Vaughan's Translation. By Bernard Rosanquet. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

AN ORIENTAL OUTING. Being a Narrative of a Cruise Along the Mediterranean and of Visits to Historic Cities. By Edward S. Wilson. 12mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

MATTER, FORCE, AND SPIRIT; OR, SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE OF A SUPREME INTELLIGENCE. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION YEAR BOOK. 1894. 8vo. Boston: The Rockwell & Churchill Press.

NAPOLEON'S MARSHALS. Illustrated. By William S. Walsh. Folio. New-York: Lorillard Spencer. 50 cents.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE SPIRITUAL. By Edward Randall Knowles. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Mildred Cabell Walkins. 16mo. New-York: American Book Company. 35 cents. (Three copies.)

Last Scene of the Matabele War.

A correspondent, writing to a South African contemporary, supplies what he states is the true story of the death of the great Matabele chief, Lobengula. It is a pathetic story. The correspondent relates: "Lobengula, suffering from smallpox, worn out by his long flight, disappointed in his hope of peace, and altogether broken down by the loss of his country, his power, and possessions, came to a halt at last among the mountains north of the Shangani River. Here he begged his witch doctor to give him poison with which to end his life, but the man refused. The despairing chief went up a hill to the foot of the crag which tops it, and, sitting there, he gazed for a long time at the sun as it slowly sank toward the west. Then descending, he again demanded poison of his doctor and insisted till finally it was given to him. Once more ascending the slope, he seated himself against the krantz, took the poison, and gazed at the setting sun, stolidly awaiting the death which presently put an end to his sufferings and his blood-stained life. There is something pathetic and grand in the picture. It is the last scene of the great epic, the conquest of Matabeleland. His followers found him seated there in death, and, piling stones and rocks around him, they left him. Whether he was placed in his royal chair, flanked by guns and covered over with his blankets and other possessions, as described in The South African Review, I know not. All this may be true, and also that a strong palisade or tree trunks was planted around the spot, but I give the story as I heard it, and believe that, as it emanates from Mr. Dawson, it is the correct one."

Harvard Needs an Emergency Hospital.

From The Harvard Crimson.

It is unfortunate that little has been done at Harvard toward the establishment of an emergency hospital for the accommodation of students. How welcome such an institution would be only those who have been through the experience of sickness in a college dormitory can fully appreciate. Under present conditions, when a man becomes sick and is confined to his room, it ordinarily takes him about twice as long to recover as it would under adequate treatment in a hospital. The difficulty of obtaining palatable food in a college room is practically insurmountable, and there are many other obstacles to a speedy recovery. The small infirmary which the college supports is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. The cost of maintaining an emergency hospital for all cases of illness would be insignificant when compared with the benefit to be derived from it.

Lamentable Fact About Carlyle.

From The Westminister Gazette.

Mrs. Wilson tells a story about Carlvle and Thackeray, which has been told before, but which may be new to some readers. Several artists at the Royal Academy dinner, sitting in the neighborhood of these great men, were expressing their enthusiasm about Titian. "His glorious coloring is a fact about Titian," said one; "and his glorious drawing is another fact about Titian," cried a second. So they went on till Carlyle, who had been listening in silence to their rhapsodies, interrupted them by saying, with a slow deliberation, which had its own impressive emphasis: "And here I sit, a man made in the image of God, who knows nothing about Titian, and cares nothing about Titian—and that's another fact about Titian." Thackeray was sipping claret at the moment. He paused and bowed courteously to Carlyle. "Pardon me," he said, "that is not a fact about Titian. But it is a fact—and a lamentable fact—about Thomas Carlyle.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

More Than 250 Attended Their Banquet at Delmonico's.

LOYAL SPEECHES AND TOASTS

A Patriotic Address by ex-Senator Warner Miller — Eulogy of Washington by Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

The Sons of the Revolution celebrated last night the one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the birth of George Washington with a banquet in Delmonico's, at which were present more than 250 members of the society.

National and colonial flags were festooned all about the great banquet hall, and back of the chair of the presiding officer was suspended the beautiful banner of blue and buff of the society.

President Frederick S. Tallmadge was not present because of the death of his wife, and in his place, at the head of the guests' table, sat Vice President William Gaston Hamilton.

Not far from him were Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Jerome Buck, Brevet Lieut. Col. Gillespie, United States Army; Warner Miller, and the Rev. Dr. Edward O. Flagg. Others present were:

William W. Hoppin, Smith Ely, Frederick Clarkson, W. Gayer Dominick, Bayard Dominick Chester Griswold, Robert Olyphant, John B. Ireland, Dr. John C. Jay, Charles P. Latting, Arthur L. Merriam, Edward Prime, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Arthur M. Hatch, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Roswell M. Shurtleff, Frank Tilford, Paul G. Thebaud, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Henry W. Le Roy, Charles Isham, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Robert Lenox Belknap, William G. Hamilton, John D. Adams, Dr. A. W. Gardner, Henry H. Adams, Darwin R. Aldridge, Samuel P. Avery, John N. Coyne, Frank M. Avery, George C. Andrews, John P. Allen, Dr. George H. Butler.

Walter S. Baldwin, Charles Bradley, the Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D., Oliver G. Barton, William Bunker, Lucius H. Beers, Frank L. Bradley, Dr. Gorham Bacon, Theodore M. Barner, Frederick H. Brooks, Dr. Charles S. Bull, George De F. Barton, James A. Benedict, Lansdale Boardman, Irving H. Bower, Robert F. Bloodgood, Flamen B. Candler, Robert W. Candler, C. J. Carpenter, Dr. Edward Curtiss, Alexander B. Crane, George H. Coutts, John V. B. Clarkson, William W. Childs, William A. Chapman, William A. Cable, Charles W. Carpenter, Reese Carpenter, Orlando Carpenter, Samuel J. Knight, James H. Crowell.

Daniel H. Watson, Robert Caterson, Edward C. Cockey, Charles A. Chadwick, Henry C. Carter, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Henry R. Browne, David B. Duncan, James Deshler, Myron H. Dyckman, T. W. M. Draper, Thomas Reed, S. Victor Constant, Dr. Amory Chapin, Dwight L. Elmendorf, John A. Elmendorf, Edward Elsworth, Henry W. Everett, Francis B. Fitch, George D. Farrar, William B. O. Field, Robert N. Farlee, Dr. C. L. Dana, Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles M. Fairbanks, Morris P. Ferris, Benjamin Fitch, Francis B. Griffin, George R. Gibson, Albert R. Genet, and William A. Hungerford.

The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton, was to have told of the college as a school of patriotism, but illness kept him at home. In his place, ex-Senator Warner Miller spoke, and he said, among many other patriotic things:

"The last two or three years have brought our people to understand that there is something better and greater than the gathering of dollars. We have been learning that the virtues of our ancestors, which were exemplified in good government, have been going to the dogs, and that of late the custom has been not to make money by legitimate means alone, but to make it out of government. Consequently, not long ago the people began to wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea to revive some of the virtues of our ancestors. And so we have to-day what is called a revival of patriotism.

"I believe I read in the papers to-day or yesterday that there was a bill before the Governor providing that no flag but that of our country shall be displayed on public buildings. I believe our good Mayor Strong will have no difficulty in dealing with the flag question March 17."

County Judge Isaac N. Mills of Westchester County stirred the sons to repeated demonstrations of patriotism by his recital of Washington's work beyond the Bronx.

Gen. Alfred C. Barnes spoke for American history, and expressed the hope that the foundation of a Chair of American History in Barnard College would be an example to all the great educational institutions of the country.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the Department of the East, was scheduled to speak of and for the army, but he preferred to talk of Washington, and delivered an eulogy of "the first and greatest commander in chief—soldier, citizen, statesman, hero."

Jerome Buck told of the patriotism of the heroes of the Revolution. Lieut. Col. Gillespie spoke for the army, and the Rev. Dr. Edward O. Flagg recited in verse a eulogy of "Washington, the American Man."

Vice President Hamilton announced that the society's gold medal for the best essay by a member of the senior or junior class of the College of the City of New-York had been awarded to Everett B. Heymann of the senior class. The subject was "The Causes Which Led to the War of the Revolution."

For writing the best essay on "New-York in the War of the Revolution," Robert Allen of the Albany High School received a gold medal.

Most of those at the dinner signed a petition to Congress asking for the speedy passage of a bill that is as follows:

"Be it enacted that any person or persons who shall use the national flag either by printing, painting, or affixing on said flag, or otherwise attaching to the same any advertisement for public display or private gain, or who shall make or cause to be made in connection with any advertising any impression of said flag upon paper, cloth, or other substance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the District Court of the United States shall be fined a sum not exceeding $100 or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Among the signers are Frederick S. Tallmadge, William Gaston Hamilton, Thomas E. V. Smith, James H. Morgan, and Robert Olyphant.

The fifth annual service of the Sons of the Revolution will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The Rev. J. O. Murray, Dean of Princeton University, will be in charge.

London Weather Effects.

From London Truth.

Given a hundred Englishmen, one will preach, ten will abuse Mr. Gladstone, and the remainder will discuss the weather. That popular picture, "Who Says Rats?" represents a sick terrier bounding up at the mention of rats. A companion picture might be painted representing a dying Englishman starting up at the word "weather." The exceptionally severe frost has, of course, made even the most unconversational Londoner communicative. Business is at a standstill, racing is postponed, and they even neglect to slander each other. For a full week I have not heard one Englishman say of another that he is "no gentleman." If the weather continues, the character of our countrymen and countrywomen will be in serious danger of being altered.

Torpedo Boats and Iron-Clads.

From London Truth.

I am not a naval expert, but the action of the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei seems to show that if a torpedo strikes an iron-clad, down goes the iron-clad. Torpedo boats, being smaller, can manoeuvre quicker than iron-clads. During a naval battle, when all is smoke, it looks, therefore, as though the iron-clads on both sides would be sunk by the torpedo boats. If submarine torpedo boats are rendered possible, this probability would be greatly increased. All this points to the possibility of a fresh revolution in naval warfare, which would make huge armored ships no better than baskets in which too many eggs have been put.

London's Log-Rolling Literarians.

An amusing echo of the log-rolling controversy makes itself heard in The London National Observer, which contains some verses on the subject by "W. H. P." The scroller, he says:

Finds a new sonnet,
A beautiful new sonnet,
And writes another on it
And makes a great to-do.
His brother poets bellow
That he's a charming fellow,
And in a book that's yellow
He writes a tale that's blue.

The Age of Reason

Is the name given frequently to this present century. We have outgrown old fogy notions. Because "our grandmothers used lard" is no argument in favor of it to-day. They had **good** lard, far different from the present factory product. Physicians found that much of the prevailing dyspepsia and indigestion was due to the use of lard in

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Captain Swift and Merry Wives of Windsor. Matinée, 2:00—Hamlet.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney. Matinée, 2:00.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—2:00—Concert.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th-St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charley's Aunt. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Therese. Matinée, 2:00—Charlotte Corday.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Goldfische. Matinée, 2:00—Die Ehre.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:15.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.....	28	26	3:30 P. M..	37	22
6 A. M.....	27	25	6 P. M.....	35	21
9 A. M.....	26	24	9 P. M.....	33	20
12 M.....	32	25	12 P. M.....	33	16

Average temperature yesterday 22⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 31⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

Some unprincipled journals find a queer satisfaction in trying to persuade their readers that the more successful the new gold loan is shown to be the more the Administration should be scolded for making it. Their reasoning is that the higher the prices obtained for the new bonds, the more the taxpayers have been robbed, and this rests on the assumption that these prices could have been obtained by the Treasury had the bonds been offered at open competition in this country. We do not know that they forget, but they choose to ignore, that the conditions which make these high prices possible were brought about by the loan itself and could not have been realized by a loan on other terms. The advance in the new bonds measures the increased confidence of the world that the gold reserve will be ample and will be maintained, and that confidence is due to the fact that by the terms of the loan gold will be put into the reserve and kept there.

Suppose the Administration had adopted the plan of asking for a domestic gold loan. The first thing requisite would have been to fix the price at which bonds should be offered to the public. What price could safely have been determined? Could the critics of the recent plan have said? No doubt they would now undertake to say, with that ex post facto wisdom which is at once so cheap and so worthless. But could they have said then? Not one of them. Any banker who should have ventured three weeks ago to answer such a question would have been regarded, and justly regarded, as an unsafe person. But, assuming this impossible condition to have been met, the next question would have been: Where would the gold have been got? If it could have been got at all at home it would have come out of the Treasury. If it had been got from abroad, one of two things would have happened. Either sure provision would have had to be made by a powerful syndicate that the gold, once put in the Treasury, would stay there, and that involves the substance of the present plan, on such terms as could have been made with a syndicate strong enough to do the work, which would have been certainly no better than the terms now made. Or the gold would have gone out of the Treasury as rapidly as did the proceeds of the November loan. In the former case there would have been no real change from the plan now so bitterly denounced. In the latter case our condition in a few weeks would have been worse than it was in the early days of February.

We are aware that there is no use in explaining these perfectly plain facts to the writers or the "statesmen" who are waging a war of demagogic abuse upon the Administration. They care nothing for the facts, and if they were able to understand them, which in many cases is doubtful, they would pay no attention to them. Their motive is simply to create a passionate resentment in the minds of the ignorant and to pose as defenders of the people against those who would deceive them. But it is the enemies of the Administration who are practicing deceit, and in a most shameful fashion. Happily, as we believe, their efforts will be futile. The American people have a keen scent for honesty, and they will know as time goes on and the great benefits bestowed on them by the wise and brave action of Mr. Cleveland become more and more plain that they have been honestly as well as ably served. And they will turn a deaf ear to the hoarse cries of the demagogues and go about their daily business reaping from it the advantages which Mr. Cleveland has made possible for them.

"STRIKING" CANDIDATES.

The bill to punish as an offense against the law the petty "strikes" upon candidates which is now in the hands of the Governor has a good enough purpose, but it will not do much to effect that purpose. The practice is no doubt a nuisance and an evil. The candidate is asked to pay out large amounts of money in a hundred small ways which he would never think of paying if he were not a candidate and did not expect to procure or save votes by it. The ball tickets and subscriptions of all sorts are really only a form of indirect bribery. Of course, all bribery should be punishable by law, but in these cases the candidate who has not the courage and self-respect to repel all such propositions will not have enough to bring to justice those who make the propositions. Much more open bribery is constantly practiced in direct violation of the law and with practical impunity.

It cannot be said quite truly that public sentiment approves this kind of offense, but it certainly tolerates it. Until those who are directly interested, the candidates and others who furnish money for political expenses, are ready to condemn and abandon the monstrous practice, it will go on. When they are entirely ready to do so no law will be required to bring it about. Meanwhile the only law that can aid very much in bringing about a real reform is one that shall turn the light of publicity on the details of all expenditures. The present law requiring a statement of candidates' expenditures is a ridiculous failure, because it does not trace far enough the money spent. If the law required that all money expended for political purposes must be expended through agents formally appointed and registered, from whatever source the money came; if it further required that these agents should file and place on public record a detailed statement of every dollar expended, with proper vouchers, and if a candidate elected on the returns should lose his title to his office whenever the law was violated, evaded, or neglected, we should gradually see a great improvement. It would probably not be necessary to restrict expenditure as it is restricted under the English law. Absolute full and minute publicity would accomplish a great deal.

The mischief of the present mode of using or abusing money in elections arises very largely from the secrecy which is permitted and the gross irresponsibility that goes with secrecy. No one knows or can find out whence the money comes or whither it goes. Unquestionably a large part of it in the case of such machines as that of Croker or that of Platt is blackmail levied on corporations and citizens, which they pay to protect themselves from legislative or executive action or to secure favors that they wish. Much of it remains in the hands of the various agents, who, in the name of their respective parties and with an affectation of party loyalty and zeal, are in reality vulgar swindlers, with no higher motives than the thieves detected by Ali Baba. Much of the money goes for more or less indirect forms of bribery in the employment of workers. Some of it goes to the simplest form of buying votes. Against all these evils publicity, enforced by the risk of losing places and offices, would in the long run be a strong protection. If a candidate for a judicial office could be compelled, instead of stating that he had given sundry thousands of dollars to the party committee, to give his money to known agents and to forfeit his seat unless those agents made public the destination of every dollar passing through their hands, we should have some chance of ridding the community of the scandals that now exist and that attract little attention because they are so general.

This is equally true of all places of importance. Meanwhile such petty and futile measures as the one to which we have referred only delay the needed reform, because they seem to promote it, and may even be intended to promote it, and do not.

FRED DOUGLASS.

That everybody speaks of Frederick Douglass as "Fred" Douglass is in itself an illustration of the unique position he occupied in our political life. It is noteworthy that he himself always resented the nickname, and this resentment was a punctilio that showed that he knew what it meant. It was, in truth, a sign of the patronage of the white race for a man of color who had done remarkably well, "considering." It was a mark of the prejudice against which it is equally futile to argue and to pass statutes. Senator Sumner thought that the civil rights law would do something to dispel what he used to call the "accursed spirit of caste," but it did nothing, for the reason that this spirit is entirely beyond the province of legislation. It is quite impossible to compel a man to associate with people with whom, for any good or bad reason, he does not choose to associate, and the very great majority of white men in this country will not associate with men of color, on equal terms, even if the men of color be their fellow-cadets at West Point or their fellow-members of the House of Representatives or the Senate. If Mr. Douglass had been a white man nobody would have thought of describing by a diminutive a personage of such conscious dignity of bearing and of so little disposition to familiarity. His resentment was quite natural, for the nickname denoted the prejudice which he had to meet and which made him, as we say, a figure quite unique.

There have been men of color who attained higher offices than Fred Douglass. At least one has been a Senator of the United States, and at a time when the Senate was a much more reputable body than it is now. But for quite half a century he was recognized as the representative man of his race, the man who would be named first by whoever might have been called upon to designate the most distinguished men of color in the country. Perhaps he owed this distinction in part to his very impressive personality, which grew more impressive with advancing years. Unlike many men of mixed blood who have become conspicuous, he bore the unmistakable evidence of African descent in his appearance. He might indeed have been taken for a full-blooded African, of a type which is very seldom reached. But the qualities by which he attained celebrity were such as no full-blooded African in our history has displayed in the same degree. He was ambitious, industrious, and provident, and by the manifestation of these qualities he drew apart from his race and was not really a representative "Afro-American." It was not surprising to learn that he was not altogether persona grata when he was appointed Minister to Haiti, although his appointment may have seemed to those who made it a stroke of policy. It is well known that the full-blooded blacks in Haiti are opposed to the men of mixed race, of whom Douglass was one, and the Haitian rulers were disposed to resent the appointment that was expected to please them. In fact, a man like Douglass is in a painful and "impossible" position. Every step that he makes in advance of the inferior race from which he derives part of his ancestry is credited by the whites to his white blood, and indeed there is no conspicuous instance of such steps being taken by a full-blooded African. By taking them he separates himself from his "own people," as both whites and blacks consider the blacks to be, and he is at home nowhere. It is significant that the blacks should generally have regarded his espousal of a white woman for his second wife as an act of "treason," though indeed it was the natural consequence of his own development. He was a man of integrity, of intelligence, of dignity, of benevolence. But these qualities, instead of solving the "race question," in his case simply served to propound that question more sharply. They made it appear that a man who differed from his race for the better was isolated and made unhappy by the difference, without being enabled to effect anything for the benefit of his race.

POISONING PRIZE DOGS.

The spiteful poisoning of eight valuable animals, mostly prize winners, "cast a gloom" over the last day of what was otherwise the most successful and interesting Dog Show that has been given under the direction of the Westminster Kennel Club. If a malicious crime of this kind can be perpetrated without detection and punishment, that possibility will act as a deterrent to those who would otherwise like to exhibit their animals, for gain or for glory, and would distinctly cloud the prospects of future Dog Shows. The offer of a considerable reward on the part of the kennel club was as much the dictate of business prudence as of just indignation.

There ought not to be any great difficulty in finding the perpetrator of the outrage. The advice given by the French cynic, or dog philosopher, in regard to all crimes and troubles whatsoever is here especially applicable. "Look for the woman." While the fact that all the poisoned dogs but one belonged to one owner, the exception indicates that the poisoner's spite was directed less against the owner personally than as an owner of dogs that were too good and that had exercised an undue influence upon the judges. It is remarkable and significant that all the poisoned animals were distinctly "ladies' dogs," with the exception of a bull terrier, and even the bull terrier, though evidently not intended by nature for a lapdog, has of late years become the favorite of advanced and emancipated women. For the rest, the poisoned animals belong to the class which Mr. Swinburne once denounced as "lapdog lovers that snarl and cry," or words to that effect. There are among them Yorkshire terriers, King Charles spaniels, and Japanese spaniels, all ladies' breeds developed for the decoration of laps or carriage rugs, and of the varieties that are most apt to excite to murderous envy the possessors of less admirable examples of the same breed. Hell, the poet has justly observed, has no fury like a woman scorned, and he might have added, with equal justice, that the woman with a scorned dog is the worst of all the furies. It is a melancholy truth that an interest in pet dogs, whether as substitutes for offspring or merely as animated bric-à-brac, does not invariably ennoble the female character, and is compatible with a low grade of moral character and the kind of spitefulness that would lead its victim to poisoning the prize-winning property of other people. It is to be hoped, and also to be expected, that when the detectives set themselves to earn the reward by arresting the criminal, they will succeed in finding her.

THE DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXINE.

It was reasonable to expect that the effect of the use of the antitoxine remedy upon the diphtheria death rate in a city would first be seen in Paris, for the remedy has been administered in the Hospital for Sick Children there since February of last year, and for some months now has not only been used in other similar hospitals, but also has been supplied to all in the city who needed it. There are published in McClure's Magazine for March two excellent articles concerning the history, production, use, and effect of this remedy, one by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the Board of Health's bacteriological laboratory in this city, and the other by Dr. William H. Park, the board's diagnostician and inspector of diphtheria. The remarks of Dr. Biggs are accompanied by tables which show the diphtheria mortality in Paris, week by week, throughout the year 1894. We have prepared from these the following summary, indicating the steady decrease since Prof. Roux began to use the diphtheria antitoxine in the Hospital for Sick Children:

AVERAGE WEEKLY MORTALITY IN 1894.

January, February, and March.....	36
April and May.....	30½
June and July.....	20½
August and September.....	13
October, November, and December.....	10½

While Prof. Roux began to use the new remedy in the Hospital for Sick Children on or about Feb. 1, very little of it was used elsewhere in Paris until July. It was not used in the Trousseau Hospital until after July, we think, and the treatment of the disease in the ordinary way in that hospital during the months of February, March, April, May, June, and a part of July permitted a convincing comparison to be made; for while the death rate in the Hospital for Sick Children was reduced, for those months, to 24½ per cent., as against 52 per cent. for the preceding four years, the death rate in the Trousseau Hospital during the same period was 60 per cent., there having been 448 cases in the first institution and 520 in the second. The comparison was made even more convincing afterward, for the adoption of the serum treatment in the Trousseau Hospital after the last week in July reduced the death rate there from 60 per cent. to even less than 24½ per cent. We have referred to these statistics heretofore, and they are among the strongest proofs of the efficacy of the new remedy.

The decline of the Paris death rate by months is shown by the following figures: January, 175; February, 121; March, 171; April, 155; May, 138; June, 88; July, 85; August, 72; September, 39; October, 34; November, 45; December, 51. In the following table we compare the mortality in the last three months of the year with the average for the four years immediately preceding:

THREE MONTHS.

	1894.	Average for Four Years Preceding.
October	34	92
November	45	113
December	51	144

"The results which have been obtained," says Dr. Biggs, "from the treatment of diphtheria by the new remedy are far better than have ever been obtained by any other method. Speaking generally for the children's hospitals in Europe and in this country, it has been found that with other methods of treatment from 40 to 55 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria occurring in children under five years of age die. With the new method of treatment this mortality has been reduced first to 25 per cent., then to 15 per cent., to 13 per cent., 11 per cent., and it has been said that in the last series of cases treated by Roux the mortality was only 8 per cent. The striking influence upon the mortality from this disease brought about by the use of antitoxine is shown in the reduced death rate in Paris during the last few months, as compared with the corresponding months of previous years. * * * The influence of the use of this agent on the death rate from diphtheria, as shown by these tables, constitutes, in my opinion, an exhibit of the saving of life by a new remedy so extraordinary as to be without a parallel in the history of medicine."

We reported some time ago that the process of immunization, with respect to several of the horses inoculated by the Board of Health, had been completed, and that the board had begun to use diphtheria antitoxine of its own manufacture. Dr. Biggs now says that this serum, produced here under the supervision of the board, has already been used in more than 150 cases, and that the mortality in the cases so treated has been about 12 per cent.

THE BEST PLAN.

It is a curious fact that at the hearing the other day at Albany on the Greater New-York bill the only opposition came from Brooklyn, and that it was not directed against the plan of consolidation provided for in the bill, but against consolidation itself. It is curious because by far the greatest share of the advantage and benefit of consolidation must accrue to Brooklyn and because the question of consolidation itself has been settled and the only thing the Legislature has to do is to provide for carrying it out. This it is bound in good faith to do in some form. It provided last year for submitting the main question to a vote of the people and the people declared for consolidation. As the boys say, "That settles it," and now the only question is, "How shall it be accomplished?" To this these Brooklyn Bourbons did not address themselves at all, but virtually asked the Legislature not to do what a large majority of the people concerned has bidden it do, in response to its own request for a "mandate" on the subject.

The chief merit of the plan proposed in the Lexow bill over any other that has been suggested is the provision effecting at once the consolidation of territory, in accordance with the popular vote, and leaving questions of future government of the enlarged municipality to be worked out gradually by the commission. If a charter or constitution were to be framed by a new commission, or a larger commission, or by a delegate convention, it would be extremely difficult to provide for a proper adjustment of the interests of the different cities and towns and for a redistribution of administrative functions. It is not necessary to tear everything up by the roots and plant a new system of government covering the whole ground and providing at once for all details of administration. There is no occasion for such a wrench, and it would be likely to cause a world of trouble. The whole thing might prove unworkable.

What the present commission proposes is a gradual process of legislation, taking the cities and towns as they are and adjusting their relations until a harmonious system for the entire municipality can be wrought out. That seems to us not only to be the best plan, but to be the only practicable plan, unless a mere framework of government is to be devised giving to some local body full legislative powers to be exercised afterward for the adjustment of details. If we are to depend upon the State Legislature to make these adjustments it cannot safely be done at one stroke. The present bill would actually create the "Greater New-York" as a municipal entity and prepare the way for devising a system of government for it by progressive acts of legislation carefully studied out and applied by those most versed in its requirements.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

The question of improving the canals of this State will be brought before the people next Fall in a more direct manner than ever before, and there will be an opportunity of giving it a very thorough consideration. The bill submitting to a vote the question of issuing State bonds for this purpose to the extent of $9,000,000 has passed both houses at Albany, and there is no doubt of its approval by Gov. Morton.

This measure received comparatively little discussion in the Legislature. This was proper enough, for it was carefully drawn by the friends of canal improvement, and the vote on the canal amendment of the Constitution, which was submitted separately at the last election, was taken as an indication of a popular desire to have the subject acted upon. This amendment simply authorized the action which has been taken, but the object of authorizing it was to have it taken, and the question of making the improvement remains for the people to decide after the agitation of a political canvass.

The bill makes all the necessary provision for the canal improvement in case the vote is favorable. The limit of the bond issue is $9,000,000, the rate of interest cannot exceed 4 per cent., the bonds must be issued at not less than par and be payable in not more than seventeen years, and the necessary tax is provided for for the payment of interest and the accumulation of a sinking fund. The improvement is to consist of deepening the Erie and Oswego Canals to nine feet and the Champlain Canal to seven feet, lengthening locks and providing machinery for operating them, building vertical stone walls where necessary, &c. The work must be done by contract under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works and on plans and specifications prepared by the State Engineer and Surveyor.

The merits of this proposition will come before the people for a full and enlightening discussion before the next State election, at which the vote will be taken, and it is not necessary to consider them now.

The New-York Assembly killed the bill prohibiting the wearing of big hats in theatres by the not very reassuring vote of 56 to 53. The transfer of two names from the negative to the affirmative lists would have changed the result, and then between us and the dismal horrors of a most uncivil though thoroughly domestic war, nothing would have stood except the Senators and the Governor. The escape was narrow. By not even so much, however, has California been preserved. There a similar bill has passed the lower house, and the women of that State are already storing arms in secret places, and devoting much time to the study of tactical manuals.

For many reasons, none of them very definite, the name "Hoboken" is surrounded with associations of a humorous sort. New-Yorkers always speak of that portion of the Jersey shore as a land particularly queer and foreign, and regard its inhabitants about as Japanese do the Ainos. It is the general impression that Hoboken has not yet passed beyond the stage of civilization in which men wear boots extending well up toward the knees; that the sale of beer to real human beings whom "dry" Sundays have driven across the river is its chief industry and only valid excuse for existence, and that milkmen, slaughter-house employés, and the police are its leading social lights and arbiters of fashion. Even Brooklynites, though themselves the victims of an inconsideration not wholly dissimilar, have always made bold to share these views and to talk about their sister suburb with a scorn for which their own nearer proximity to, and closer relations with, the metropolis served as not too secure foundation. These reflections are suggested by the arrest in Hoboken of a certain Bohemann, suspected of murder, after he had successfully fooled and hoodwinked the perspicacious detectives of Brooklyn. The Jersey sleuths were not so easily to be taken in. They followed clues, cast piercing glances, and weighed evidence to such effect that Bohemann seems to be in extreme danger of reaching the electric chair. It is not at this, however, that Hoboken rejoices with loud glad cries, while New-York broadly smiles and Brooklyn turns toward Montauk Point its humiliated head. Mr. Bohemann's fate interests only the relatives of his victims. The fact that Brooklyn has been outdone—and by Hoboken!—explains all these manifestations of emotion.

Amazement struggles with indignation when considering the mental attitude and pedagogic competency of Mr. John H. Haaren, the Principal of School No. 10, Brooklyn, as made manifest in an interview with him published yesterday in The Times. "If the Mayor really wants to improve the educational system of Brooklyn," said Mr. Haaren, "let him appoint thirty common-sense business men, not educational specialists, as members of the Board of Education. That would be welcomed by the teachers." Would it, Indeed! What, in the name of ferrules and foolscaps, is a "common-sense business man," and what is an "educational specialist"? Truck drivers, keepers of stands in Fulton Market, contractors who carry garbage out to sea, and masters of sloops who bring clams from the Great South Bay are all common-sense business men and valuable citizens. So are milkmen, plumbers, hotel stewards, and are infinitely more representatives of commerce and trade. From these, apparently, Mr. Haaren would form his ideal Board of Education. Froebel, Pestalozzi, Herbart, William T. Harris, Dr. Wayland, Timothy Dwight, Daniel C. Gilman, Charles W. Eliot, Mark Hopkins, James McCosh, Eliphalet Nott, Andrew D. White, and Charles Francis Adams are, or were, wretched "educational specialists," every one of them. Mr. Haaren and "the teachers" would have no "welcome" for any men of their kind Brooklyn may possess!

PERSONALITIES FROM ABROAD

—Yvette Guilbert, who has just been in Italy (and was hissed by the Italians) is displeased with that country, and does not hesitate to express her disapproval of its people and its churches. She found St. Peter's, at Rome, a place antagonistic to her "genre de piété." "I find it disagreeable to pray," she says, "in such sumptuous surroundings, amid such a wealth of marble and hangings."

—French critics are finding fault because Emperor William has set artists to work at "restoring" the ancient and mutilated statues in the museums of Berlin. One of them has put a new head on the statue of a young woman found at Pergamos, and now a prize of 2,000 marks is offered to him who makes the best suggestion for performing a similar service for the famous "Dancing Maenad."

—Casimir-Perier, the man who resigned—that seems to be the ex-President's only claim to fame—had a most unpleasant reception when he went to Monte Carlo the other day. The assembled gamblers greeted him as he descended from the train with shouts of "Franc fleur!" (runaway,) and several excited spectators tried to strike the late head of the French Republic.

—The late Dr. Reginald Stuart Poole, as head of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, brought the collection to almost a state of perfection, but he could always find time to encourage the many students who sought his advice and valued his opinion. After forty years' service, and when entitled to his full pension, he gave up his post.

—Mme. Patti has seen many enthusiastic audiences in this country and in England, but none such as she has just encountered in Germany. At Berlin, her hearers forced themselves upon the stage to kiss the diva's hands and dress, and she had to fight her way through her adorers whenever she went off or on the platform.

—A "lady usurer" is doing business at Birmingham, England, under the name of "S. Pears." It seems that she has all the peculiar financial methods of her masculine competitors, and in this profession, at least, the ennobling influence of woman has no effect on rates of interest.

PATRIOTIC LITTLE CHILDREN

They Give a Washington Celebration in Bloomingdale Church and Exhibit Many Old Flags.

The Sunday school children of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, held a Washington celebration last night. The seats and aisles of the church were packed with spectators.

Nearly 300 children took part in the exercises, which began at 8 o'clock with the singing of "America."

Miss Madeleine Weightman made a salutation, and was followed by twenty little tots, who read brief quotations concerning the youth of Washington. The diversity of accents and intonations set the audience in an uproar of laughter.

Miss L. Wollong recited the "Life of Washington," after which several young women appeared upon the stage, bearing the various flags used in America before the adoption of the present Stars and Stripes.

Miss V. Seabrook carried the English flag of 1620, Miss R. Smelty the Red Flag of War, Miss A. Arkertee the Revolutionary Flag, Miss A. Hamilton the Rattlesnake Flag, Miss J. Bingham the flag of 1776, Miss C. Brooks the Pine Tree Flag, Miss F. R. Lihou the flag of 1777, Miss H. Harding the flag of 1812, Miss M. Seabrook the flag of 1818, Miss I. Valentine the flag of 1894, and Miss M. Valentine the Flag of Peace. Each color bearer gave a brief history of her flag.

The building of the "Red, White, and Blue" was then displayed by C. Bower, Lizzie Goebel, Annie Cozzier, Annie Whitehead, Lillie Huber, and Grace Thompson.

Quotations from Lowell's "Under the Old Elms" were read by Lizzie Goebel, E. Livlness, N. Lihou, A. Cozzier, M. Whitehead, Carl Bower, L. Dorscher, A. Whitehead, L. Gunther, and L. Hoffman.

H. Forsythe read a poem on the "Crowning of Washington," and Miss Maud Weightman closed the exercises by posing as the Statue of Liberty.

Music in the Far East.

A New-York boy who has recently spent some time in China and Japan says the most curious thing he saw during his travels was the band maintained by the town of Hakadate for the amusement of its citizens, and which played every evening in the public square and won the applause of large and enthusiastic throngs. In the band were just five performers. Two of them pounded bass drums, one clashed with vigor a resonant pair of cymbals, and the other two played brass instruments of the French horn variety. They knew only one tune, "Marching Through Georgia," and that they repeated innumerable times every night and night after night. Neither the musicians nor their auditors seemed to tire of this stirring melody, and everybody manifested a proud confidence in the thoroughness of their "new civilization."

Shanghai musicians stuck resolutely to Oriental methods. In a tea house there the traveler listened to a concert of the most poignant Orientalism. Half a dozen men played mysterious instruments that squeaked and shrieked without apparent regard to either time or tune. Afterward as many gorgeously-dressed girls broke forth in song. One of them would take an incredibly high, thin note and hold it until she became quite purple in the face. Then another would do the same thing, and the one of them who held out longest and became most purple won most applause from the assembled connoisseurs.

The Price of Literary Fame.

Alphonse Daudet thus describes his method of writing a book:

"I write slowly, very slowly, and revise and revise. I am never satisfied with my work. My novels I always write myself. I never could dictate a novel. As to my plays, I used formerly to dictate them. I had a certain talent in my legs, just as Napoleon had a certain genius in the legs of his soldiers. My books go through many processes. To begin with, I fill my notebooks. Each note as it is used is scratched out in blue or red pencil. From these written notes and the tablets of my memory—'the deltoi of my memory'—I write out in copybooks the first copy of my novel. I write this first copy on alternate pages of my copybooks, and leave the opposite sheet blank. When the book is finished in its rough state, I rewrite it page by page on the blank sheets. The page in the right is the amended copy of the page on the left. Then my wife looks at this second copy and suggests to me what improvements might be made. I note these down. Then I rewrite the whole book again with the joy of a schoolboy who feels that a wearisome task is ended. So that, apart from my notes, I write each manuscript three times over, and, if I could do so, I would write it as many times more, for, as I have said, I am never satisfied with my work. But I am very irregular in my way of working. Sometimes I work eighteen hours a day, and day by day."

Costumes at Daly's (London) Theatre.

A wonderful Japanese tea coat, opera wrap—call it what you will—is worn in the new play at Daly's, and to be rightly appreciated should be seen. It is the most vivid scarlet satin, and embroidered upon it in jet and glittering steel are large storks. Such a gown in sapphire-blue satin would be suited to any occasion; in scarlet, of course, it is daring. All the frocks are very pretty; the one I liked best of all, perhaps, had a skirt of pale gray satin, beautifully cut; the tight-fitting bodice was of white brocade, edged at the top with fur and drawn up to show one side of yellow satin, while that one sleeve was yellow, tied with a voluminous bow of the same color. The other sleeve was composed entirely of glittering steel fringe; a steel ornament connected the skirt with the bodice. Miss Letty Lind wears white and silver, arranged with white tips of ostrich feathers; a big diamond ornament almost hides the front of her dress, and she wears diamonds in her hair and on her neck.—London World.

Society in Arctic Weather.

Even in the clearest of social amber flies are found. This fact is illustrated by a letter in one of the London weeklies. It says:

"Can you not raise your powerful voice to try and protect us from severe illness, and perhaps even worse, if any of us attempt to go to her Majesty's drawing room in this severe weather? There are many who are anxious to be presented, or to present their daughters, but how can we brave such weather as this? How can we sit for two hours in a carriage with very scanty clothing on? And then the cold of the palace rooms, with bare necks and arms, and our cloaks left down stairs, is hardly to be endured. Is it not possible to induce her Majesty to allow her poor female subjects to come with all their clothes on? We are the only nation that commits such unheard-of atrocities, and it is looked upon by all Continental nations as a remnant of barbarism."

Flowers After the Frosts.

The battle of flowers took place at Mentone on Thursday afternoon, when, despite the heavy snowfall of last week and the sharp frosts which followed, there was a profusion of flowers and much animation while the combat was in progress. Upward of fifty carriages, most of them very handsomely tricked out, took part in the peaceful affray; and, though the stands from which the public watched the fight were buried in snow two or three days before, they had been swept and garnished, and were crowded with what little there is of "rank and fashion" in the place. This does not amount to very much.—London World.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

It is said that about forty years ago a considerable sum of money was collected through the efforts of Lord Lytton, Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, John Forster, and others for the purpose of founding a guild of literature and art. Although several thousands of pounds were raised, the scheme fell through. It would be interesting to know what became of the money. It was invested by some one somewhere, and probably dividends were duly received, but no account has ever been published.—London Truth.

Milwaukee Has a New Suggestion.

A discussion is going on among the Methodists of Milwaukee about the dangers attendant upon the use of the same communion cup by many persons, and the suggestion has been made there that all risks might be avoided by the use of wine-moistened wafers. By this

BRIBING THE ARMENIANS

Return of Booty, an Indemnity, and Relief from Taxes Offered.

JEWETT DENIES A PERSONAL ITEM

Lew Wallace Lectures to a Skeptical Audience on the Good Qualities of Turkey, People and Sultan.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Prof. Minas Tcheraz, editor of Armenia, is informed by correspondents in Armenia that the Turkish authorities are making every effort to bribe the families who suffered most keenly from the outrages last Fall.

They are said to have promised the Armenians in Sassoun to return the booty taken by the Kurds, to pay them £500 indemnity, and to relieve them of taxes for several years in case the Armenians keep from the Commission of Inquiry all revelations concerning the abuses of Turkish rule. At Amassia, Prof. Tcheraz is informed, the jailers scourge the Armenian political prisoners daily.

Milo A. Jewett, the Consul of the United States at Sivas, Turkey, has written a letter to the London agency of the United Press, denying the statement made by a United States Senator on Jan. 4, that the reason for the Porte's refusal to allow Mr. Jewett to make an independent investigation of the alleged Armenian atrocities was that Mr. Jewett's wife was an Armenian. Mr. Jewett says:

"There is no foundation for the statement that I married an Armenian woman, and a better reason ought to be found for the Porte's objection to my serving in an independent capacity on the Atrocities Commission. I regard the statement as injurious and as tending to weaken my official position. To say that I would report the facts as I found them, whether they hurt the Turks or the Armenians, would be nearer the truth."

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Gen. Lew Wallace lectured last night at Central Music Hall on "Turkey and the Turks." The audience was large and many Armenians were present, who expected to hear an attack on the Turks and the Sultan. They went there to listen to another story of Turkish atrocities. In this they were disappointed.

The gist of the lecture was a defense of the Turks, and Gen. Wallace said in a few introductory remarks that he believed the tales of horror had been much exaggerated. He eulogized the Sultan, whom, he said, he had learned to love and respect as a personal friend. He praised the personal peculiarities of the Turks as a people, and asked to suspend judgment on the stories of massacre by the Turks and Kurds until the report of the International Commission was received.

He said the events related were only a new phase of an old story of religious feud. Several times hisses were heard. Gen. Wallace also praised the Armenians as brave and peaceful.

The Armenians, he said, are born merchants and mechanics, while the Turks possess neither characteristic. Among the marked personal traits of the Turk is strong religious tendency and unbounded faith in the Koran. His reverence and respect for women and his love of children and dumb animals is proverbial. He described the City of Constantinople and its people, and told of the filthy narrow streets filled with beggars and cur dogs.

The Armenians say they will prepare an answer to Gen. Wallace's address.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE A MUSEUM.

Ambassador Bayard Eulogizes the Work of the Sage of Chelsea.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Lord Mayor presided at the meeting held at the Mansion House to-day in support of the plan to raise a fund for the purchase of Carlyle's house, which is to be fitted up as a Carlyle museum. The meeting was largely attended. Among those present were United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, who spoke eloquently of the debt which English-speaking people owed to Carlyle for teaching them their duty.

If, said Mr. Bayard, I were asked what three English writers had done the most good within the last half century I should say Thomas Arnold, Thackeray, and Carlyle. The purpose of this meeting is to keep the memory of Carlyle green and also to preserve the memory of his wife, who was unequaled as a writer of private letters. "Sartor Resartus" was published in Boston in 1836, with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson, at a time when no British publisher would take the risk of bringing the work out.

Mr. Bayard concluded by saying:

Washington said that God had made him childless, so that the whole Nation might call him father; so also was Carlyle childless in body, but the children of his spirit are everywhere. For us then to preserve his house as a memorial of their affection and a temple of the respect of their children.

Mr. Bayard read a telegram from G. W. Smalley expressing regret that illness prevented him from being present and forwarding to the meeting a telegram from one of the American committee, saying that the prospects were favorable for a goodly contribution to the Carlyle fund. The reading of these telegrams was received with cheers.

The Earl of Ripon said that it was to Carlyle that we owed our appreciation of Cromwell and Frederick the Great. Though he was often out of sympathy with the democratic methods of society, none saw clearer than he the governing genius of the Anglo-Saxon, speaking in behalf of a great branch of which he (Ripon) was glad to see his old and honored friend, the United States Ambassador.

The Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M. P., and Robert Wallace, M. P., and Messrs. Leslie Stephen, Garnet, and Crockett, authors, also spoke in support of the object of the meeting and in eulogy of Carlyle.

WALLER'S ACTS IN MADAGASCAR.

Threatened by French Soldiers Incensed at His Demeanor.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Central News has received mail advices from Tamatave saying that the French are incensed to the point of violence against ex-United States Consul Waller, believing that his representations caused the United States Government to withdraw its instructions to the new Consul, Mr. Wetter, to obtain recognition through the French resident.

A week prior to the French occupation of Tamatave, the report says, the French soldiers entered the premises of an American negro of high character, named John Dublin, with whom Mr. Waller is temporarily staying. Dublin was absent at the time, and the natives about the house fled in terror at the approach of the soldiers.

Waller remained, and one of the soldiers drew a knife, saying: "Why do you not run like the rest?" Waller sprang to his feet, seized the chair upon which he had been sitting, and declared that he would brain the soldier if he came a step further toward him. The soldiers then quitted. Mr. Waller has submitted the matter to the United States Consul.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND AMICABLE

Marquis of Dufferin Says the Two Countries Are Conciliatory.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador to France, made the principal speech at the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce this evening.

He said that, despite certain current criticisms, from which it might be inferred that France and England were taking antagonistic courses in politics, there had never been a time since his arrival in Paris when the relations of the two countries were more friendly and more obviously conciliatory on both sides.

He cited as an illustration the recent convention as to Sierra Leone, which, he remarked, showed clearly the reciprocal desire to discuss international questions in a just and generous spirit. The convention should be regarded, he thought, as a most favorable omen of the settlement of other stubborn questions which were awaiting international treatment in Africa.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

American Steamer William G. Hewes Ashore on Colorado Banks.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The American steamer William G. Hewes, commanded by Capt. Morgan, which sailed from New-Orleans Feb. 17 for Bluefields, is ashore on the Colorado Banks, off Cape San Antonio, western extremity of Cuba.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The British bark Hicanor, Capt. Wolfe, from New-York Dec. 13, which arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th inst., reports that on Dec. 24, in latitude 37 north, longitude 65 west, during heavy weather her hatches were carried away, and one of the crew was swept overboard by a heavy sea. She also lost some sails and her forehouse was stove.

The American steamer Illinois, Capt. Ferguson, from Philadelphia Feb. 1, via Southampton, for Antwerp, which arrived at Flushing, Feb. 19, experienced heavy weather on the passage. Her officers' quarters were flooded, as were also those of the emigrants, and one of her lifeboats was smashed.

One of the plates of the Portuguese steamer Olinda, Capt. De Roza, before reported damaged by collision at Leixoes, was bulged. The Spanish steamer Madeirense was the vessel with which she came into collision. The latter vessel was slightly damaged about the bows.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 22.—The British steamer Annandale, Capt. Burgess, from Port Tampa, Jan. 30, for Harburg, has put in here for the purpose of obtaining a supply of coal. She reports having experienced terrific weather, during which she lost two boats, and all her deck fixtures. Several of the crew were slightly injured.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Sixty guineas per centage has been paid to reinsure the British steamship Istrian, which sailed from Liverpool for Newport News on Jan. 24, and, consequently, is about two weeks overdue.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PROJECTS.

A New Hardening Process for Armor Plates Discovered by Krupp.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Vice Admiral Hollmann, Secretary of the Admiralty, was in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day during the discussion of the naval estimates.

He told the Deputies that the Krupps had discovered a new hardening process, which materially increased the resisting power of armor plates. The tests of armor prepared by the new process had shown remarkable results.

He spoke also of the information gained by the Admiralty from the naval operations in the war in the East. Of all the foreign officers applying for permission to accompany the Chinese fleet, he said, the Germans alone were allowed to inspect the war vessels minutely.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag voted to-day the second installment of 2,500,000 marks for the first-class ironclad which will replace the Preussen.

PLOT AGAINST THE MANCHUS.

Twenty-five Leaders of Black Flag Riots Beheaded in Formosa.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Times's correspondent in Hongkong telegraphs:

"Further restrictions have been imposed upon navigation in the Canton River.

"A widespread plot to overthrow the Manchus has been discovered in Kwang-Kung and Kwang-Si and other Southern provinces of the empire.

"Her Majesty's war ship Mercury has returned from Formosa. The British Consul was assaulted during the Black Flag riots at Takan. The riots were quelled before the Mercury arrived, and twenty-five of the leaders were beheaded."

Bimetallism Rebuked by Commerce.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The General Assembly of the German Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following resolution:

"The General Assembly steadfastly adheres to the resolution passed March 12, 1886, declaring that the German gold monetary system is unassailable. The whole economical situation of Germany would be injured by a change in the monetary system. The Assembly greatly regrets that the Reichstag has adopted a bimetallic proposal."

Crathie Captain Fined Ten Shillings.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A fine of ten shillings has been imposed by the maritime authorities of North Shields upon Capt. Gordon, commander of the Aberdeen steamer Crathie, which ran into and sank the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe.

The offence for which the fine was scored against Capt. Gordon was navigating the Crathie to the porth of mid-channel in the Tyne in going up that river last October.

A Persian Town Was Destroyed.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Standard says the town of Koutchat, near Astrabad, Persia, has been swallowed by an earthquake and several thousand persons have perished. This seems to be another version of the report conveyed in a Teheran dispatch to The Times, Jan. 20, of the destruction of the town of Kuchan, whereby about two thousand persons were killed.

Colombian Revolution Subdued.

PANAMA, Feb. 22.—The Star and Herald says:

"The invaders from Venezuela were defeated at Santa Rosa, and 250 prisoners, with all their ammunition and new rifles, were captured. Five thousand Government troops are marching on Santander. The revolution in Tolima is practically ended, and the uprising throughout is dwindling into insignificance."

Report About Col. Monteil Denied.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Government is as yet in receipt of no news of the reported attack upon the French-African expedition under Col. Monteil, published with reservations in the Quotidieu Illustré. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Chautemps, Minister of the Colonies, in reply to questions, said that the report was an utter falsehood.

The London Times's Warning.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Times will say to-morrow:

"The United States loan has been almost too great a success, for there is danger that it may encourage Americans to think there was not, after all, any need of alarm for the position of the Treasury three weeks ago, and that there is no necessity to reform the currency."

Egypt Will Defend the British.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—The Cabinet met to-day with the Khedive presiding and passed a decree forming a new tribunal empowered to deal summarily with native offenses against British officers, soldiers, and sailors. The aim is to prevent a repetition of the recent assaults upon marines in Alexandria and elsewhere.

Dreyfus in the Island of Re.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Dreyfus, who was recently degraded and sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress for life, has been removed to the Isle de Ré, in the Bay of Gascony, where he will remain until he, with other prisoners, is finally taken to French Guiana.

Prejudice Against American Cattle.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A deputation of Normandy Senators and Deputies held a conference with Senator Gardaud, Minister of Agriculture, to-day and demanded that the Government prohibit the importation of American cattle.

Baron von Schele Will Resign.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is asserted that Baron von Schele, Governor of German East Africa, has intimated that he will resign his position if Dr. Kayser is continued at the head of the Colonial Office.

Germany's New Tobacco Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Tobacco Tax bill passed its first reading in the Reichstag to-day, and was referred to a special committee of twenty-eight.

Production of Cotton in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The Imperial Minister of Finance has set apart a credit from the State Bank for the purpose of promoting the production of cotton in Russia. From the fund, growers are to receive working capital as loans, and spinners and weavers are to obtain means of purchasing the cotton produced.

Giolitti Has Five Days of Grace.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Ex-Premier Giolitti has five days of grace in which to appear in court in Rome to answer the writ served upon him. The trial of the Crispi cases is fixed for July 28.

An Elbe Mail Bag Restituted.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A fishing boat arrived at Folkestone this morning bringing one of the Elbe's mailbags, which was turned over to the Post Office authorities.

Russian Squadron Ordered East.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to The Globe says the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to the far East.

Illness of Lord Rosebery.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Rosebery is confined to his bed with an attack of catarrh.

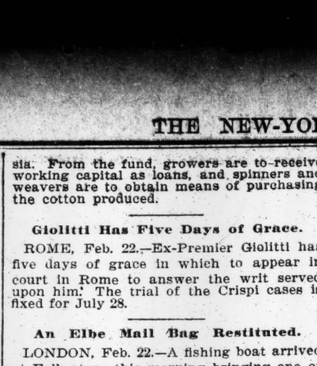
POLICE CAPTAIN SLEVIN DEAD

HE WAS TAKEN SUDDENLY WITH AN ATTACK OF PERITONITIS.

Had Been in the Department Nearly Thirty Years—His Efficient Work While on the Force.

Capt. Edward Slevin of the Fourth Precinct Police, Oak Street Station, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home, 121 West Eleventh Street, from peritonitis. The Captain had been in poor health for some months, suffering from rheumatism and stomach troubles, and recently he had obtained leave of absence for twenty days for the purpose of visiting Hot Springs, Ark.

He remained on duty awaiting a favorable change in the weather for his journey, and was at the station on Thursday night, leaving there at midnight for his home. Soon after retiring he complained of terrible pains in the abdomen, which grew more excruciating as the night wore on. His wife was anxious to summon medical assistance, but the Captain bade her wait till morning. At 7 o'clock his condition became so alarming that Dr. S. G. Cook, the chief surgeon of the Police Department,



Police Captain Edward Slevin.
Died Suddenly of an Attack of Peritonitis.

was summoned. He found the Captain suffering from acute peritonitis, and he saw at once that his condition was most serious. Police Surgeon Phelps was called in consultation.

The patient grew rapidly worse, and, as an operation for laparotomy was suggested, Dr. W. T. Bull was summoned. Capt. Slevin was too weak, however, to be operated on, and he died shortly after 1 o'clock.

Capt. Slevin was born in this city June 15, 1844. After receiving a common school education, he became a truck driver, and was in that business when he was appointed a policeman on Nov. 28, 1866. He was selected as ward detective in 1873, when Superintendent Byrnes was Captain of the Mercer Street Police. While in that position he made many arrests of thieves, and took a prominent part in clearing up the mystery which surrounded the robbery of the vaults of the Manhattan Savings Institution, at Broadway and Bleecker Street.

When Superintendent Byrnes was transferred to the Central Office, and had charge of the Detective Bureau, he took Slevin to Headquarters and placed him in charge of the Wall Street branch of the Detective Department. While in that position he gained a great reputation as a detective. One of the most prominent arrests he made was that of "Steve" Raymond, who was captured by Slevin and Sergt. Frank Mangin, Jr., at the Bank of Commerce while in the act of presenting for payment forged and stolen coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad. Raymond was convicted of forgery in the first degree, second offense, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Slevin also arrested Edward Rough, a stage carpenter, who, out of revenge, set fire to the Casino.

Slevin was made Sergeant on Jan. 11, 1882, but remained in charge of the detective force detailed for duty in Wall Street. On June 14, 1887, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and assigned to the Delancey Street Station. Subsequently he was transferred to the Church Street Station. For the past three years he had been in charge of the Oak Street Police. His record in the department was an excellent one. The only serious complaint that had ever been made against him was in April last, when Dr. Parkhurst's agents charged him with having failed to suppress certain disorderly houses in the Fourth Precinct. He was tried before the Board of Police, but no decision was ever announced.

Capt. Slevin leaves a wife and two children. Mrs. Slevin lost her mother a few days ago, and she was completely prostrated yesterday.

A meeting of the Inspectors and Captains of the Police Department will be held to-day, when action will be taken on the death of Capt. Slevin. Arrangements for the funeral will be completed to-day.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE TRACTION CO.

Several Plans Were Considered by the Stockholders' Committee.

The committee of six appointed by the stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company, at their meeting in the Clarendon Hotel on Wednesday night, held a conference with the Financial Committee of the company at the headquarters of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The finances of the company were discussed at great length. This statement was prepared for publication:

"It is the sense of the meeting that there are several plans for the relief of the company and the protection of the stockholders and that we adjourn to meet again to determine which of these to adopt."

No one of the stockholders would discuss the plans.

Volunteer Firemen's Association.

The annual election of the Volunteer Firemen's Association was held yesterday at the Essex Market Building.

There was no opposition to the re-election of Richard Cullen as President, Francis H. Doyle as Financial Secretary, and John H. Waydell as Treasurer. A contest arose over the other positions to be filled, and as the vote was large, the result will not be known until to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:50 A. M.—378 East Houston Street; Louis Miller, butcher's shop; damage, $200.
6:15 A. M.—Albany Avenue, near Macomb's Lane; Jacob Pollock; damage, $5.
12:50 P. M.—Samuel Street, near Arthur Avenue; P. O'Connor, stable; damage slight.
2:15 P. M.—1,415 Third Avenue; awning; damage, $10.
3:45 P. M.—2,027 Third Avenue; Charles McTague; damage slight.
3:35 P. M.—183 Avenue C.; Augustus Harnon, restaurant; damage, $700.
4:20 P. M.—53 Market Street; John Morrissey, tenement; damage, $20.
6 P. M.—133 Stanton Street; James Weiss; damage trifling.
8:15 P. M.—2 Cottage Place; Matthew Dirk; damage, $50.
8:30 P. M.—223 Greene Street; N. Kuttner; damage, $300.
9:45 P. M.—441 Second Avenue, Thomas Malone; damage, $200.
10 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Harlem River; Crescent Boat Club and others; damage, $41,000.

SOUTHERN MEN AT DINNER

Their Society Celebrates Washington's Birthday.

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM EVERETT

Speeches Also by the Rev. J. J. Lafferty, Dr. W. M. Polk, John Kendrick Bangs, and Others.

The New-York Southern Society gave its ninth annual dinner at Sherry's last night in celebration of Washington's Birthday. The large ballroom was beautifully decorated, and 150 members of the society were seated at a horseshoe-shaped table.

President Charles A. Deshon presided, and seated with him at the guests' table were Congressman William Everett of Massachusetts, a son of Edward Everett; the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New-York; the Rev. J. J. Lafferty of Richmond, Va.; Col. A. G. Dickinson, Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of this city; C. C. Baldwin, Dr. William M. Polk, Warner Van Norden of the St. Nicholas Society, Robert B. Roosevelt of the Holland Society, Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's private secretary; Charles S. Fairchild, John A. McCall, ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, F. W. J. Hurst of the St. George's Society, Gen. John Newton, Capt. Hugh R. Garden, E. K. Wright, and John Kendrick Bangs.

Among others present were Dr. Landon Carter Gray, Col. J. Hamilton Hunt, Assistant District Attorneys Davis, Weeks, and Battle, Dr. J. Harvey Dew, Dr. J. Blake White, Percy A. Pickrell, Walter S. Logan, Dr. R. C. M. Page, Clarence Cary, Hugh L. Cole, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Col. John R. Abney, J. Ashby Beall, Gaston Hardy, James W. Osborne, Dr. V. P. Gibney, Felix H. Levy, Dr. George Tucker Harrison, Lorenzo Semple, H. H. Strong, Dupont Coudert, M. J. Verdery, John A. Faust, W. W. Sharp, C. C. Phillips, S. J. A. Nealy, Frank Budd, Dr. W. A. Macy, C. E. Thorburn, A. W. Kent, Edwin Ludlum, Thomas F. Meehan, J. Stewart Barney, Isaac Reid, Percy S. Hallett, and Judge D. F. McMahon.

President Deshon made a brief address, welcoming the guests and paying a pleasant compliment to the representatives of the sister societies present. He then introduced Congressman Everett, who responded to the toast "Washington."

"When Washington in this city bade farewell to the leaders of the armies," said Mr. Everett, "he called to his side four of the great leaders who had stood beside him during the entire struggle. One was Lafayette, who represented the aid France had given to the struggling Nation. The other three were Knox, Greene, and Lincoln, all New-England men. Lincoln had distinguished himself in the defense of Savannah, in what then appeared a losing cause. Many of you present to-night know what it is to fight in a losing cause.

"I was educated in the belief that every State of the Union was my home, and the disruption of the States was to me like the tearing off of the right arm and the left arm, which sends a quiver through the heart. Washington was yours by birth and education. His grave is in your domain, but there was not an hour in the great struggle but New-England stood behind him, even when his own Virginia turned her back to him.

"I cannot discuss Washington in the fin de siècle flippancy that now prevails. It has been said that he was irritable and profane and no better than his neighbors, but these charges are a combination of nonsense and envy. He has been charged with being cold and self-contained; but, all the same, if he was as cold as an iceberg, it was far better than the barroom and barrack room manners which now prevail in our halls of state. To me, Washington remains the grandest hero of the world. He was given dictatorial powers by Congress, and he used them for the good of his country.

"Your Southern statesmen were great because they attended to the business of the hour. You must give up dreaming, and do the same. You must observe what is needed and do it with all your might. Above all, don't dream. Take hold of the questions of the hour and grapple with them. Don't be always afraid of your liberty, for nobody is going to enslave you. Preserve the Union, for one or a dozen States amount to nothing, but the forty-five States together are equal to the world.

"Beware of party. It is not a necessity of free government, it is only an awkward machine to keep the people from governing themselves. Practical politics is the most unpractical thing that ever existed. A union of good men is the most practical thing, and effects the most good, as you have had experience recently in your city. Party government is an unpractical delusion. These three lessons I give you. Don't be afraid of your liberty, stick to your union and beware of party, for there lies your great danger. Hold on to peace, for that is the great destiny of the United States. All the other nations of the world may practice war, but we must pursue peace.

"Washington has been succeeded by men who have been about the average of the American nation. He is followed now by a man not unworthy to follow him. Despite the calumnies of ambitious and disappointed politicians of both parties he holds the respect of foreign nations and the confidence of his own people."

The allusion to President Cleveland was received by an outburst of applause.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. J. J. Lafferty, who spoke on "Southern Characteristics"; Dr. William M. Polk, whose theme was "The Southerner in New-York"; John Kendrick Bangs, who spoke humorously of "The Journalist in Politics," and Job E. Hedges, who responded to the toast of "The City of New-York."

MEETING OF THE CINCINNATI.

Banquet of the Society at the Metropolitan Club.

The New-York State Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati had a Washington Birthday dinner at the Metropolitan Club, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night.

The guests of the evening were Col. Loomis, United States Army; Rear Admiral Gherardi, United States Navy; Commodore Sicard, United States Navy; Mayor Strong, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Frederick J. de Peyster, President of the Colonial Wars Society; V. N. Baldwin, and Felix Warley of South Carolina.

The souvenir of the dinner was a miniature reproduction of the first flag of the Cincinnati Society, made in 1786, for the Fourth of July celebration.

Toasts were responded to by the guests and members of the society, and letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, Robert M. McLane, Vice President General of the society; Gen. Miles, Gov. Morton, Gov. Wetmore of Rhode Island, Col. Sanford, President of the Connecticut Society; Seth Low, and others.

Among the members present were John Cochrane, John Schuyler, C. Carroll Livingston, Dixon Gedney Hughes, Alexander James Clinton, Griffith Pritchard Griffith, the Rev. Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton, Paul Ernest Tiemann, M. D.; George Bezaleel Howe, John Alexander Rutherfurd, Dr. Thomas M. L. Chrystie, Cornelius Van Rensselaer, Edward Wright Tapp, Samuel Kissam Addoms.

John P. H. De Windt, Gerald Hull Gray, John Kearney Rodges, William Greene Ward, John Wheelwright Greaton, Dr. Nathan Payson Rice, Francis Key Pendleton, Talbot Olyphant, Frederick Jabez Huntington, Charles Albert Hoyt, Joshua Howard King, Charles Wyllys Cass, William Ogden Giles, Charles Henry Ward, Nicholas Fish, and Arthur G. Morris.

West Side Citizens at Supper.

The West Side Citizens' Club held a reception at 557 West Fifty-fifth Street last night in honor of Washington's Birthday. Supper was served at 10 o'clock. Extemporaneous speeches were made.

William Brander, a descendant of Charles Stuart the Pretender, and said to be the only one in this country, made a comparison of the phrenological points of Washington's and Napoleon's heads.

Among those present were Congressman Robert C. Shannon, ex-Congressman Quinn, and ex-Judges Henry and Thomas E. Murray. President Louis H. Stroh acted as toastmaster.

WOMEN TALK OF PATRIOTISM

"One Flag," the Day's Motto of the National Woman's Council—Military Instruction Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—"One Flag" was the motto of the Woman's National Council at its morning session to-day, and the Committee on Patriotic Instruction had charge of the programme. The first business was the reading of the report of the committee by Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood of Ohio, its Chairman.

After commending "the great peace movement to teach patriotism in all the schools, public and parochial, in the United States," the report vigorously condemns the idea of giving military instruction in the public schools, and particularly disapproves the bill now before Congress authorizing the Government to detail officers from the regular army to serve as drill masters in our public schools.

"Patriotism is an element in Government" was the first general topic for discussion, and it was divided into three parts. Mrs. Sherwood read a paper on patriotism in founding and preserving free institutions. Miss Frances E. Willard of Illinois told of it as a factor in the advancement of women, and Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey of Washington, D. C., read a paper on what the flag has cost woman.

The second general topic, "Patriotic teaching as an element in school government," was also subdivided, and papers applicable to it were read by Louise B. Robbins of Michigan on its effect in froming the character of American citizens, and by Isabella Charles Davis of New-York on its expression in the New-York free kindergartens.

The most interesting event of the session came next, in the rendition of "The Balch Salute," a patriotic drill, illustrated by twenty little girls under Sarah C. Mink of New-York, who explained its purpose. Eliza D. Keith of California led the discussion on patriotism which followed.

Members of the National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty and the Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, addressed the council at the evening session. "Patriotism" was the general topic assigned for discussion. Papers were read by Mrs. George M. Howe of Maine, Mrs. Samuel L. Beiler of the District of Columbia, Harriet L. Reed of Massachusetts, Kate Brownlee Sherwood of Ohio, and Mary Lowe Dickinson of New-York.

A recitation by Mrs. Whitonston of an original ode to "Woman" was followed by patriotic songs and music, after which the session adjourned until to-morrow.

TWO KINDS OF POPULISTS NOW

Serious Disagreement in a Convention of Editors at Kansas City—Alleged Scheme of Silver Men.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Reform Press Association is being held here. The association is formed of the editors of the Populist papers in the United States. Representatives of 1,500 papers are at the meeting. A dozen of them are women.

Mr. Clairborne of Kansas started trouble in the convention when, in a brief speech upon "How Can We Get Reliable Telegraphic News, Independent of the Monopolistic, Plutocratic Press Association?" he reflected upon the honesty of H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the National Populist Committee. The speaker was applauded.

This presages the fight which is sure to come before the meeting shall adjourn between the friends and enemies of Taubeneck. Some of the leaders of the Populist Party accuse Taubeneck of designing to betray the Populist Party into the hands of a new third party called the Silver Party.

Taubeneck also is accused of wanting to sidetrack the old Omaha platform, on which the Populist Party has fought, and substitute a silver platform.

Little business was transacted to-day. The convention will probably adjourn to-morrow night.

MRS. OLSEN'S ARREST UNWARRANTED

Some Reason for It That Wasn't Made Clear—Discharged Honorably.

Mrs. Estelle Olsen, a respectable widow, living at 41 West Sixty-fourth Street, has been buying meat from Selig Brothers, butchers at Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for some weeks.

Charles Deey, a boy employed by the butchers, went to the Yorkville Police Court on Thursday and told Justice Ryan that Mrs. Olsen had ordered 55 cents worth of meat sent to her C. O. D. and had refused to pay for it when it was delivered. He said his employers held him responsible for the money and that he would have to lose it if it was not paid.

He was given a summons, and departed, but returned shortly afterward accompanied by Conrad Smyth, ex-chief clerk of the Yorkville Police Court, who assured Justice Ryan that Mrs. Olsen would pay no attention to the summons; and statements were made that induced the Justice to issue a warrant. She was arrested and locked up over night.

When her case was called yesterday morning she told Justice Ryan that the meat was ordered from Seelig Brothers on Wednesday morning. When it came she had nothing smaller than a five-dollar bill with which to pay for it, and the boy said he would take the meat back. She went out, and while absent the meat was sent to her rooms by the elevator. A short time afterward the warrant was served.

While Mrs. Olsen was waiting in court, a man whose name could not be learned approached Justice Ryan, and told him that an outrage had been perpetrated in causing Mrs. Olsen's arrest for the purpose of getting her out of the premises that she occupies.

Seelig Brothers denied having any knowledge of the proceeding, and said that the boy was acting without their sanction. It was then learned that the boy was acting under the direction of the colored janitor of the house in which Mrs. Olsen lives, and that the janitor was acting for Smyth, but why Smyth was interested in the matter could not be learned.

No one appeared to prosecute, and Justice Ryan discharged Mrs. Olsen, saying: "I am very sorry for you. I do not think you ought to have been arrested. It looks to me as though there is an undercurrent to this complaint that the prosecutor does not care to have brought to light. You are honorably discharged."

TWO VOTES ARE LOST BY SENATOR DOLPH

Others of His Supporters Willing to Go to a Man Who Can Win.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 22.—There were two desertions from Senator Dolph to-day. The ballot stood: Dolph, 37; Williams, 30; Hare, 10; others scattering. Several Dolph men signified their willingness to change their votes when the indications were that some other man could be elected. The Legislature will adjourn sine die to-morrow at midnight.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 22.—The General Assembly took one vote for Senator to-day. There was no change except that caused by the absence of members. The vote was: Higgins, 7; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Martin, 2; Tunnell, 1; Bayard, 1; Wolcott, 7; absent, 3.

Once Wealthy, Now a Vagrant.

Police Justice Steers of the Twenty-ninth Ward Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sent John H. Broach to Raymond Street Jail for ten days.

He was at one time a wealthy man. His father, John H. Broach, was for years President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank. The son inherited a large fortune, but squandered it in speculation and in drinking, and yesterday he was sentenced on the charge of intoxication. It is said that at one time he was on the staff of Gen. Sheridan. He is believed to have one daughter, an actress. Recently he has been living in cheap lodging houses.

Bay State Democratic Committee.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The Democratic State Committee met here to-day, and organized by unanimously electing ex-Judge John W. Corcoran Chairman, Henry V. Cunningham of Boston Secretary, and John H. Lee and Nathan Matthews, Jr., of Boston; Walter Cutting of Pittsfield, John J. Donovan of Lowell, and Josiah Quincy of Boston Vice Chairmen. Chairman Corcoran appointed an Executive Committee headed by Benjamin W. Wells of Boston, and a Finance Committee headed by Henry C. Thacher of Yarmouth.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Chancellor Day the Guest of Honor at the Annual Dinner.

The New-York Alumni Association of Syracuse University held its fifth annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night.

Chancellor James B. Day, D. D., was the guest of honor, and about fifty members of the association were present. Prof. B. C. Matthews presided.

Chancellor Day spoke on "The Outlook for the University," the Rev. William Palmer's subject was "What the University Does for the Young Clergymen," Miss Elizabeth Leyden spoke on "One Word More," the Rev. E. L. Fox on "The Relations of High Education and Social Reform," W. H Ives told all about the New-York Association of the Alumni, and Dr. S. F. Upham and the Rev. F. M. North also made brief addresses.

Among those present were Dr. W. H. Depuy, Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Buttz of the Drew Theological Seminary, C. F. Chellborg, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Kent, E. Fenner, W. E. Palmer, A. L. Brockway, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Richards, V. H. Gaggen, E. H. Gaggen, the Rev. Mr. North, Miss B. F. Crane, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, the Rev. Carl Swartz, Mrs. J. Chandler, the Rev. E. L. Fox, Francis E. Trowbridge, and F. J. Marion.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

James Marsland Lawton.

James Marsland Lawton, whose death on Wednesday at his home, 375 Fifth Avenue, was announced in The New-York Times, was born in this city sixty-five years ago.

He was the son of George Lawton of Lancashire, England, and Hannah Allen of the old Allen family of New-York, for whom Allen Street was named, as it passed through the grounds of the Allen homestead. Mr. Lawton went to Cuba when fourteen years old, and entered the house of Lawton & Tolmé. The senior member of the firm was his uncle, and the junior member was Mr. Tolmé, the ex-British Consul General at Havana. Later Mr. Lawton established the banking and commission house of Lawton Brothers in New-York and Havana. For forty years this house has maintained a high reputation in the business world.

During a long residence in this city, Mr. Lawton had enjoyed the affectionate esteem of all with whom he had a social or business acquaintance. Endowed by nature with rare qualities of mind and heart, and generous impulses, he was never more happy than in doing good. He was a member of the Church Club, the Historical Society, the Geographical Society, the Museum of Art, the Genealogical Society, and the Produce and Maritime Exchanges. Mr. Lawton married Miss Eva Anderson, daughter of Gen. Robert Anderson. His widow and his brother, Robert G. Lawton, survive him.

Ex-Gov. Benjamin F. Prescott.

Ex-Gov. Benjamin F. Prescott of New-Hampshire died Thursday in Epping, that State. He was born in Epping, Feb. 26, 1833. He was educated at Pembroke Academy, Phillips-Exeter Academy, and Dartmouth, and was admitted to the bar in 1859.

He became connected with The Independent Democrat, a Concord publication, in 1861, and was in charge of it from that year to 1866, during the absence of the editor, George G. Fogg, as United States Minister to Switzerland. He was active in Republican politics from the beginning of the party, and served as Secretary of the Republican State Committee. He was made a special agent of the United States Treasury in 1865. He was elected Secretary of State in 1872, and served in that capacity with the exception of one year till 1877, when he was elected Governor. He was re-elected in 1878.

He held the offices of Vice President of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, Secretary of the New-Hampshire Presidential Electors from 1860 to 1880, Trustee of the New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Trustee of Dartmouth College, Chairman of the New-Hampshire delegation to the Chicago Republican Convention, President of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and Railroad Commissioner of New-Hampshire. He was indefatigable in historical research.

Mahlon J. Woodruff.

Mahlon J. Woodruff, President of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, died at his home, 20 East Eightieth Street, on Thursday.

He was born at Sherman, N. Y., on July 7, 1836, his parents having removed to that place from Farmington, Conn. After his birth his parents removed to Geneva, Ohio, and there he spent his youth and received his education. In early manhood he went to Connnecticut, where he soon became connected with the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, at New-Britain, in whose service he spent the remainder of his life. From the first his sterling business qualities were apparent, and he soon became a leading spirit in the management of the company, his counsel being always for a progressive and courageous policy.

Upon the death of Cornelius B. Erwin, in 1885, Mr. Woodruff became the Treasurer of the company, and upon the death of H. B. Russell, in 1893, he succeeded to the Presidency of the company. Mr. Woodruff had made his home in New-York since 1874. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, in New-Britain, Conn., and of the Ohio Society and the Hardware Club.

Mr. Woodruff leaves a widow, Genevre Wright Woodruff, to whom he was married in 1865, and two children, Mrs. Arthur F. Hogan and John S. Woodruff.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. John P. Coyle died Thursday in Denver, Col., of heart trouble. He was born in East Waterford, Penn., in 1852. He was graduated from Princeton and was afterward a teacher of Latin. He studied theology in

END OF THE BIG DOG SHOW

A Success Financially and as to Quality of Dogs Exhibited.

HOLIDAY CROWD AT THE GARDEN

The Dogs Were Taken Away at 10 O'clock and Were All Pleased to Go — Kennel Club Meetings.

The nineteenth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club ended last night. The Garden was crowded yesterday from early in the morning until closing time. It was a trying day for the dogs, and many of them grew nervous and fretful. The old-timers made themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances and tried to sleep nearly all day, but the terriers kept up such an incessant barking that such veterans as Sir Bedivere, Black Prince, Robert le Diable, and King of Kent seemed to be worried.

Some of the bull terriers and bulldogs had wire screens put in front of them so that the visitors should not handle them and possibly be bitten.

During the morning Pete, a bull terrier belonging to T. McCafferty, was sick, and after the wholesale poisoning early in the morning he caused another scare. Emetics were administered promptly, and Pete was soon all right again. His breakfast had probably disagreed with him.

The show this year has been a big success. The attendance was far in excess of last year's, but the profit will not be so large, because the prize list this year was a very heavy one, the largest in the history of the club.

The dogs were admired on the benches yesterday, and the prize winners came in for the most admiration. The centre of the Garden was made one big ring instead of six, and some of the best dogs in the Garden were exercised there.

The poisoning of Mrs. Senn's pet dogs, as told in another column, caused consternation among the exhibitors, and the attendants watched their charges very carefully. The dog owners were so indignant over the outrage that if the miscreant had been caught it would have gone ill with him.

Prof. V. P. Wormwood's trained troupe of performing dogs and monkeys gave three performmances, and the children who were present were greatly pleased. Some of the tricks performed were very clever. One monkey acted as a dentist and operated on the tooth of another monkey. A monkey did a flag drill while standing on a dog's head. There were several races. One was between two dogs one running on his hind feet and one running on his fore feet. Two dogs were harnessed to sulkies and driven by monkeys. This race was a hot one. The dogs jumped and turned somersaults and the monkeys walked on the tight rope and did other funny tricks.

At 10 o'clock there was a general exodus of dogs from the Garden. They were carefully wrapped up, to protect them from the cold, and most of them were taken away in express wagons. Some of the women wrapped their pets up in furs and took them to their homes in carriages. The dogs seemed heartily pleased that the show was over, and jumped about so joyously when they got into the open air that their attendants could hardly hold them.

Dr. R. S. Huidekoper took his bull terrier Cardona home himself. Cardona won the challenge prize and the Tubby Hook Cup for the best bull terrier in the show. The doctor is well pleased with his success.

The Great Dane Club of America met at the Garden at 5 o'clock P. M., and elected the following officers for 1895-96: President—Charles Fischer, Monsey, N. Y.; Vice President—William Youngs; Treasurer—Henry Bord; Secretary and Delegate to the American Kennel Club—Clifford Wood, 59 Wall Street. Newly-elected members were as follows: South Bend Kennel Club, Hilda Bord, Charles Bush, Ernest Dozois, T. B. Burnham, A. C. Herzog, T. R. Crandall, and Curt Mantler.

The American Kennel Club held a meeting and elected August Belmont, President; Thomas H. Terry, Vice President, and A. P. Vredenburg, Secretary and Treasurer.

Several men interested in dogs met to organize the Metropolitan Kennel Club, which is to be a social club and have nothing to do with shows. Dr. Foote was chosen temporary Chairman and E. M. Oldham temporary Secretary. A committee of five is to secure names, and then a general meeting will be called. Among those present were F. S. Webster, H. W. Lacy, Dr. H. C. Glover, James Watson, George Jarvis, James Robinson, James Mortimer, Thomas H. Terry, E. C. Ray, C. P. Lewis, C. A. Stevens, Dr. Lincoln, and F. A. Houdeman.

To-day the members of the Westminster Kennel Club and their friends will go to the clubhouse at Babylon by a special train, which leaves Long Island City at 10 o'clock to see the annual Dog Show pigeon shoot.

A CIRCUIT OF HORSE SHOWS.

Necessary to Prevent Clashing of Dates—Next Season's Exhibitions.

The popular Westchester Horse Show will hereafter be held independent of the White Plains Fair, with which it has heretofore been merged. Under the old arrangement, while the horse-show feature attracted 75 per cent. of the people who paid admittance at the gate, the fair association enjoyed the undivided profits of the exhibition, merely granting the horse-show managers permission to hold the horse show on the White Plains Fair Grounds during the week of the county fair. Under the management of Major James C. Cooley, Mr. Watson B. Dickerman, and its other officers, the Westchester Show has become the leading open-air exhibition in the vicinity of New-York, and now that the gate receipts are to go to the association, it is expected that the prize list will be increased and the affair made to rival the open-air show at Philadelphia.

It now seems probable that a horse-show circuit will be formed for next season, to include all the principal horse shows in the East. On the occasion of the dinner recently given by the Westchester Horse Show Association at Delmonico's, Mr. R. W. Taylor, Jr., editor of The Rider and Driver, suggested to the officers the necessity of forming such a circuit in order to prevent a clash of dates between neighboring shows, and at the same time afford an opportunity for exhibitors to find engagements for their horses during the Summer season prior to the meeting of the clans at Madison Square Garden in November. Mr. Taylor said there is just as great necessity for a horse-show circuit as there is for a harmonious series of trotting or running meetings in the East. The number of horse shows projected for the coming season renders it necessary for the clubs to get together on the subject of dates, if nothing more, and a meeting of the managers will probably be called shortly to consider the proposition for a systematic circuit.

More than a dozen Eastern associations have already announced exhibitions for 1895, the season beginning with the Spring show at Durland's Riding Academy and closing with the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. Following is a partial list of the leading shows, with the probable order of succession and approximate dates:

New-York City, (Durland's,) March 25-30.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, April.
Detroit, Mich., (Detroit Riding Club,) April.
Brooklyn, N. Y., (Riding and Driving Club,) May 1-5.
Washington, D. C., (open air,) May 20-25.
Philadelphia, Penn , (open air,) May 28-31.
Long Branch, (open air,) August.
Greenwich, Conn., (open air,) Sept. 2-6.
Hartford, Conn., (open air,) Sept. 10-14.
Mount Morris, N. Y., (open air,) Sept. 17-22.
White Plains, N. Y., (open air,) Oct. 1-5.
Baltimore, Md., (open air,) Oct. 7-12.
Boston, Mass., October.
New-York, (Madison Square Garden,) Nov. 11-16.

The long-talked-of project of a new horse-show organization in Boston is now said to be assured. The prime movers in the enterprise are the two well-known trotting-horse fanciers, J. Malcolm Forbes, the owner of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, and Col. John E. Thayer, the owner of Ralph Wilkes, 2:06¾. It is said that the show will take place shortly before the National Horse Show in New-York, and that James T. Hyde, who has been connected with the National Show ever since its inception, will be the manager of the Boston exhibition. One of the novel features of the show will be prize competitions for vehicles, to be judged exclusive of the horses.

NOTES OF THE HARNESS RACERS.

Complaints about the mistakes in Volume 10 of the Year Book multiply as the compilers of pedigrees and statistics examine the work more closely. Onward is omitted from the list of producing sons of George Wilkes. The performance of Ralph Wilkes when he trotted in 2:06¾ last October, at Nashville, does not appear in the list of champion five-year-olds, though it is to be found in the report of the meeting and in other tables. There are two trotters, named Alcyrene, by Alcyone, and both scored below 2:30 last year. One is a mare and the other a stallion, but the Year Book only mentions the male Alcyrene and credits him with the record made by the mare. Alcinta, a pacer, by Alcantara, is mentioned as having a dam of unknown pedigree, whereas she is out of a mare by Electioneer, got before the hero of Palo Alto was taken to California. Many of these errors are the result of carelessness on the part of the associations where the records were made.

—Manager W. B. Fasig of Tattersalls' has received a star attraction for his coming sale of trotting stock at Madison Square Garden. This is Pixley, whose 2:08¾ is the fastest race record ever made by a trotter raised east of Kentucky. She has been for two years past one of the most meritorious and at the same time unfortunate campaigners on the turf, trotting second to such horses as Alix and Directum in very fast time, and occasionally winning heats from them, but never beating them at the end. In addition to being a great campaigner, Pixley is fashionably bred, being by Jay Gould, 2:21½, out of Loto, by General Washington, a son of the famous Lady Thorn, 2:18¾, and she will no doubt fetch a long price for use as a brood mare in case she is retired from the turf. Pixley now has a colt by Axtell 2:12, that is said to be a hummer for his age.

—Quite a number of trotters and pacers from this side of the border took part in the races at Montreal and Ottawa. Frank L. Herdic, the well-known poolseller, was also there, and his partner, Thomas Powers, handled the book betting. During the meeting at Ottawa there was a very suspicious race, in which a supposed stinger wa being driven with "brakes down." The judges declared pools off, but the owners of No Trouble, who won and had sold cheap, demanded to have their tickets cashed. On being refused, they complained to the police and had everybody connected with the betting ring arrested. The proprietor of the Russell House came to the rescue and paid the No Trouble party what the pools called for. Herdic, Powers, and their assistants were released, and took the first train for New-York.

—It is claimed by some close observers of trotting affairs that those who control the American Register Association are partisans of Electioneer and Pilot, Jr., and opposed to stock by George Wilkes. One reason urged in support of these contentions is the change made in the pedigree of George Wilkes, throwing out the breeding of Dolly Spanker as previously accepted. This was done without any public investigation, and is strenously objected to by those who are interested in the Wilkes strain. The latest gossip is to the effect that the pedigree of Pilot, Jr., is to be revised, and Nancy Pope, his dam, will be accepted as thoroughbred. Hitherto this mare has been referred to as "sire not traced, dam Nancy Taylor, pedigree not traced."

—Isaac B. Fleming, the well-known trainer of trotters at Fleetwood Park, has purchased from Beam Brothers of this city the pacer Frank B., 2:18, by Clark's Hambletonian, dam Bird B., by Stockbridge Chief, Jr. His record was made in 1892, on a half-mile track, and to a high-wheeled sulky. Fleming thinks the horse ought to be a good one in his class, and he will fit him for some races in the early Spring circuit, which begins at Baltimore May 6. Fleming will also campaign in this Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York circuit, the black horse San Pedro, 2:21½, and the big filly Soud, a three-year-old full sister to Don Lowell, 2:14½.

—W. B. Dickerman of this city, owner of the black stallion Bellini, believes that the trotter is much faster than his record of 2:13¾. He will not give the horse another long campaign on the turf, but is likely to have him trained for lower mark. Bellini has been at Carll Bun's farm, Commac, L. I., since the last Horse Show, and will be taken to his owner's farm, at Mamaroneck, March 1. There he will make a public stud season for the first time, and Mr. Dickerman will breed all of his choicely-bred mares to him except Bellini's own dam, Merry Clay. She is now in Kentucky and has a foal by Wilton.

—Mr. H. R. C. Watson of this city, who has been for several years past a fancier and breeder of trotting stock, announces the sale of a consignment of nineteen well-bred animals from his Forest Park Farm, at Brandon, Vt. The sale will be held in this city March 5, at Van Tassell & Kearney's Exchange in East Thirteenth Street. Several of the horses catalogued are the get of Mr. Watson's prize-winning stallion Castaway, a son of Robert Bonner's Ansel, 2:20. They are from dams of Morgan blood, and are said to be unusually handsome and stylish roadsters, well-mannered, and fit for city driving.

—Dr. J. W. Day, President of the New-York State Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association, has sold his fast pacer, Gem D., by Kaiser, 2:28¼, to John Irvine of New-Brighton, Staten Island, and F. W. Noble will handle the sidewheeler at Fleetwood Park. Gem D. was one of the most consistent second-money pacers in the East last season, and, although he did not get a fast record, he seldom failed to finish second, no different how fast the it time might be. Horsemen who saw him in his races last year say that he ought to take a record of 2:12 or 2:10 next season.

—The Charter Oak Park Association, at Hartford, has claimed the second week in September for its Grand Circuit meeting. George W. Archer of Rochester, Secretary of the Board of Stewards, announces that the first week in September has been assigned to the Philadelphia Driving Park Association. As the Belmont Driving Club of that city has just received entries for purses to be completed the week after the New-York meeting, which occupies the last days of August, there seems to be a clash between the two Philadelphia tracks.

—Two of the great speed producers at Parkville Farm have been bred to Edition, a colt who is not quite twenty-four months old. One of them, Nell, was foaled in 1878, and is the dam of four of the fast list, including Vassar, 2:07; Belle Vara, 2:08¾; Lighthall, 2:21¾, and Georgette, 2:27. The other is Sonnet, fourteen years old, whose fame rests on the performances of her three sons, Poem, Prose, and Stanza. Edition inherits the blood of Miss Russell and Green Mountain Maid from his sire, Expedition, and is out of Rosebud, the only daughter of Goldsmith Maid.

ANXIOUS FOR AN ALLIANCE.

Amateur Athletic Union Wants It with the Intercollegiate Athletes.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association met in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to prepare matters for the general meeting to-day. A committee from the Amateur Athletic Union was present to advocate an alliance between the two associations in the matter of government.

The Executive Committee consists of H. M. Wheelwright, President of the association, from Harvard College; J. B. Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania; G. K. B. Wade, Yale; D. A. Rundquist, College City of New-York; F. A. Crossett, University City of New-York; L. C. Baker, Union College. President Wheelwright was not present, but sent G. Crompton as a proxy. The committee from the Amateur Athletic Union were Julian Curtiss, W. B. Curtis, and A. G. Mills. Julius H. Urder, from the Turn Verein, was also present to urge the alliance advocated by the Amateur Athletic Union.

The gentlemen of the alliance talked to the Executive Committee for two hours. They said they had no scheme in view, but simply desired the alliance to bring about a unification of legislation and enable the two bodies to have laws and regulations that would not conflict, but which would be for the advantage of both. The Executive Committee listened to the argument and will to-day lay the matter before the convention for action.

The men from the Amateur Athletic Union will appear before the convention at 5 o'clock this afternoon to repeat their arguments. The alliance advocates thought last night that Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania were in favor of the plan, while Yale was opposed to it, and Harvard was on the fence.

The proposed amendment of Swarthmore that "no person shall compete in the meetings of the association who has been trained the previous Summer by an athletic club," is to be put in different shape. Altogether there will be about seventeen amendments brought before the general meeting.

ARRANGING FOR THE BIG MEET.

Asbury Park Wheelmen Already Making Preparation for the League Races.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen are arranging the preliminaries incident to entertaining the League of American Wheelmen next Summer. The first meeting was held to-day in the parlors of the Monmouth Club. Those present included Chief Consul Robert Gentle of Elizabeth, Chairman of the State Racing Board Fred Kerr of Newark, State Secretary-Treasurer J. C. Tattersall of Trenton, and the Committee of "Hustlers," appointed by the local wheelmen to secure the annual meet at the assembly held in New-York this week. Ex-Alderman John D. Beegle of the Asbury Park Athletic Association presided, and J. C. Tattersall was Secretary.

A resolution was adopted thanking the officers and members of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen for the successful effort they made in securing the meet for Asbury Park. The time for holding the meet was next discussed, and it was unanimously decided to recommend to the Racing Board the second week in July.

A committee composed of A. R. Parsons, Councilman S. W. Kirkbride, and Secretary Tattersall was appointed to confer with George Gideon of Philadelphia, Chairman of the National Racing Boards, and see if the time set is satisfactory. If not agreeable to the board, the committee will recommend the third week in July.

There will be four days' racing, during which time the national and State championships will be decided. Three days will be devoted to pleasure, the programme of the entertainment to be decided upon later. At the next meeting of the local wheelmen the Committees on Transportation, Entertainment, and Advertising will be selected. The wheelmen have assurances from the railroads that they will adopt the lowest rates ever given the league.

The one-third-mile track of the Asbury Park Athletic Association, where the races will be run, is considered one of the fastest in the East. The Association will widen the track to a uniform width of 26 feet, and will bank all the turns at least three feet more. The grand stand and bleachers will be enlarged to accommodate 10,000 spectators. These improvements will be made under the personal supervision of Arthur A. Zimmerman and Harry Wheeler, the expert professionals, who are members of the Asbury Park Wheelmen. Zimmerman promises to make the picturesque track the speediest in the world.

In addition to the round of entertainments the wheelmen will provide, the Citizens' Committee and the Board of Aldermen will entertain the visiting wheelmen.

New-Jersey's Local Consuls.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—The following local Consuls have been appointed by Chief Consul Robert Gentle of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen: Atlantic City, Thomas Newell; Asbury Park, W. W. Dorset; Allendale, T. M. Smith; Atlantic Highlands, T. J. Emory; Bordentown, F. G. Wiese; Beverley, W. H. Huff; Bridgeton, Dr. E. T. Davis; Bound Brook, H. L. Bailey; Belleville, G. F. Sandford; Bayonne, G. B. Spearin; Bloomfield, F. T. Camp; Burlington, G. J. Bernasso; Cranford, Dr. W. C. Allen; Camden, J. G. Reeves; Cramer Hill, W. J. Owrid; Dayton, J. W. Osborn; Dover, Dr. B. F. Tillyer, Dunellen, W. G. Runyon; Elizabeth, H. C. Baur; Englewood, G. N. Lemmon; Edgewater, G. H. Nash.

East Orange, Frank L. Fieger; Freehold, F. D. Bennett; Flemington, Dr. W. W. Hawke; Fort Lee, J. L. Abbott; Hoboken, V. F. Meyer; Hackettstown, L. G. Salmon; Hightstown, E. G. Savidge, Jr.; Hammonton, A. K. Bernshouse; Jersey City, F. Eveland; Jamesburg, C. E. Westervelt; Lambertville, W. E. Wagg; Long Branch, C. L. Edwards; Montclair, W. Rutan; Millville, W. S. Calkins; Morristown, W. K. Mughmore; Moorestown, Dr. J. Stokes; Metuchen, C. B. Johnson; New-Brunswick, Dr. H. Iredell; Newark, J. B. Merrell; Nutley, S. S. Davis.

Orange, Dr. William Price Richards; Oakland, W. S. Carr; Orange Valley, Dr. James T. Morehouse; Plainfield, F. L. C. Martin; Passaic, W. E. Xhuit; Princeton, A. D. Cook; Rahway, W. Chamberlain, Jr.; Rutherford, W. D. Peck; Ridgefield, P. A. Meserole; Salem, Dr. H. Jackson; Summit, W. S. Porter; Swedesborough, H. McCollister; Trenton, F. H. Lalor; Tenafly, F. Unkart; Verona, Paul Grosch; Westfield, Dr. F. A. Kinch; Washington, C. S. Gardner; West Hoboken, W. O. Vivarttas.

WOMEN PLAY COMPASS WHIST.

Their Enjoyable Games as Guests of the Knickerbocker Whist Club.

The second ladies' night at the Knickerbocker Whist Club, in its rooms, at the St. Cloud Hotel, held Wednesday evening, was even more successful than the first. Nearly a hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, and most of the evening was spent in playing compass whist. Eleven tables were kept going, with forty-four players, and at the close handsome prizes were awarded to the ladies winning the highest score at the north and south and east and west tables. Mrs. L. B. McIvore led at the north and south, with her husband for partner, and Mrs. A. W. Foster, playing with her husband, led at the east and west. The score of the former was 180, and of the latter 187. At east and west three couples tied for second place, at 181—Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, and Mr. Hartman and Miss Goldberg. At north and south Mr. and Mrs. Watson were second.

Some of the other players were Mrs. Fisher and Mr. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Miss Norton and Mr. Vinton, Miss Cook and Mr. Floyd, Mr. Skinner and Mrs. Floyd, Mr. Davis and Mrs. Shepard, Mr. Magee and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Miss Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Rounds, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, President E. A. Smith and Mrs. Gilmore, and Major Gilbert.

At the close of the whist contest a collation was served in the hotel dining room.

The Knickerbocker members have just had the satisfaction this week of vanquishing a whist team from the North End Club of Newark. The match was held in the Knickerbocker Clubrooms, and the Newark delegation was defeated by 66 points, the scores being 1,073 for the Knickerbockers and 1,007 for the North End Club. The teams consisted of two players on a side. The Knickerbocker representatives were Watson and Toomey, Dickerman and Cramer, Magee and Adams, McIvore and Belais, and Otis and Hartman.

Princeton's Winter Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The midwinter games of the University Track Athletic Association were held to-day in the Bonner Gymnasium, in conjunction with the Winter exhibition of the gymnastic team. Instead of the usual wrestling contests for the championship of the university, such contests were held between representatives of the freshman and sophomore classes. The sophomores were victorious in all three bouts.

In the lightweight, Wheeler, '97, threw Hall, '98. In the middleweight, N. Poe, '97, threw Reiter, '98. Riggs, '97, won the heavyweight from Ohl, '98, by default. But one Princeton record was broken, Tyler, '97, in the pole vault clearing 10 feet 1 inch.

The exhibition given by the gymnastic team is considered by far the best it has yet given. Great interest was felt in this exhibition, inasmuch as this is the last time the students will have an opportunity of observing the work of the team before it meets Yale. It is believed here that Princeton's team will make a very creditable showing. A large crowd of visitors, including many New-York people, attended the exercises.

Athletics at New-York University.

At a meeting held last Thursday, the Athletic Association of the University of the City of New-York elected the following officers: President—J. Emil Walscheid, '96; Vice President—W. H. Roberts, '96; Secretary—H. W. Brown, '97; Treasurer—E. L. Garvin, '97. These students represented the university at the Intercollegiate Association: T. P. Hadeven, Jr., '97; B. G. Philips, '96; J. F. Fetherston, '97.

The recently-adopted constitution, under which the meeting was conducted, has been the cause of the formation of a new association, the above-named officers being elected to conduct it. Under this new constitution an Advisory Committee to consist of members of the Faculty is established. This committee is composed of Prof. Stevenson, Chairman; Profs. Brown, Hall, Snow, and Gillet. It will be their duty to see that no 'Varsity team shall play games or indulge in any athletics with outside teams, except at the committee's approval.

Encouraged by the number of good ex-college baseball players in the school, the law students have decided to put a nine in the field. Mallory, '96, has been elected captain, and E. L. Fowler, '96, manager. The latter is arranging a schedule of games. Boswell will pitch for the newly-organized team. Mallory and Gronard, two excellent and well-known players, are among the candidates.

Americus Win at Football.

The Americus Athletic Association of West Hoboken cleared their ground yesterday of the snow which had accumulated during the past few weeks, and played the Jeffersons of Newark at football yesterday. They had no difficulty in winning by 6 goals to 1. The play was pretty rough throughout, and several accidents were met, but none, fortunately, of a serious nature. McKinley played the best game of the forwards and Taylor did good work at fullback.

The line-up:

Jefferson.	Positions.	Americus.
Wildt—McGurk	Goal	Bright
Murray, Anderson,	Full backs	Taylor, Seiler.
Coburn, Walkland, Hopkins,	Half backs	Gallup, Hopkins, Kock.
Ryan, Richmond, Galloway, McGurk—Flynn, Saggers,	Forwards	Fisk, Gil, McKinley, Ohman, Alces.

Referee—G. R. Cooper, Cosmopolitan Football Club. Linesmen—J. Regan for Jefferson, F. Fisk for Americus. Goals kicked—Ohman, (2,) McKinley, (3,) M. Alces, for Americus; Richmond for Jefferson.

Evening Class at Berkeley Gymnasium.

The Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, will now be known as the Berkeley Gymnasium, with a somewhat wider scope than hitherto. One of the latest innovations in the gymnasium is an evening class for business women and girls. The class meets Monday and Thursday evenings at 7:45. The terms are $2.50 a month. It has been very well patronized and successful so far. Mrs. Janvier Le Duc is the Chairman, Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell Medical Advisor, and Miss M. L. Harkins Secretary.

Fast Ice Yachting at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The weather today was fine for ice yachting, the ice being hard as flint and the wind blowing a gale from the northwest. The boats cut queer antics at times, the wind lifting them entirely from the ice. James B. Weaver's Kittie was struck by a hard flaw, and in spinning around damaged her runner plank. The injury is not serious, and the boat will be started in the race for the second-class pennant to-morrow.

The boat race of the season was between William McMahon's 'Get There and Charles Allen's Edna M. The boats carried all sail, and were weighted with sand bags on their runner planks. The boats sailed a distance of fifteen miles, the course being straight up and down the river. They exhibited remarkable speed, and sailed the distance in less than half an hour, the actual time of the Get There, the winner, being 26:35. The Edna M. was beaten only 12 seconds.

The long-looked-for race between the Burlington and her Home Clubs for the third-class challenge pennant of New-Jersey will be sailed Monday. The Vixen will represent the visitors and Charles Irwin's George will endeavor to retain the streamer. According to the conditions the distance must be twenty miles and the time limit one hour.

Fordham's Future Games.

The Fordham College baseball team has been scheduled to play the following games this season:

March 26, University of Vermont, at Fordham.
April 4, Union University, at Fordham.
April 16, Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn.
May 2, Rutgers College, at Fordham.
May 9, Seton Hall College, at South Orange.
May 16, Lafayette College, at Fordham.
May 23, Seton Hall College, at Fordham.
June 6, Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn.
June 13, College of the City of New-York, at Fordham.

The manager is at present endeavoring to arrange games with the General Theological Seminary, at Fordham; De Gamo Club, at Fishkill, and one with the De Gamo Club, at Fordham.

The club will be especially strong in the box this year, for it has Tracey, Sinnot, and O'Connor. All three are experienced men and of known ability. The candidates are practicing every afternoon in the cage, under Capt. Delehanty.

NEW-YORKS' FINE BOWLING

Rolled Over Eight Hundred in Two Games at Harlem.

A SURPRISE FOR THE GRIPS

Were Beaten in Two Hard-fought Contests—Bell Scored 203 in the Game with the Harlem Five.

The Grip, New-York No. 2, and Harlem teams were the contestants in the Harlem Republican Club tourney, decided at the Harlem Republican Club alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. There was a large crowd present when the Grip and Harlem fives took the alleys for the first game. It was said that the Harlem boys would be easy prey for the Grip team, but the former players had a surprise in store for their opponents. They started in with a rush, taking the lead, with a fine total of 103 pins, which gave them a lead of 24 pins in the first frame. The second and third frames were closely contested, neither side gaining any advantage.

The Grip boys then went in for "keeps," and sent the pins flying in all directions, rolling the remarkable total of 122 pins in the fourth frame, but the lead the Harlem team had secured in the early part of the game was too big to be overtaken, Harlem winning with 40 pins to spare.

Grip team went in against New-York No. 2, determined to win at least one game, but, as Welling put it at the end of the game, "A Jonah must have been present," for they lost to New-York No. 2 by 76 pins.

The third game between the Harlem and New-York No. 2 teams was another well-fought battle, both sides rolling in fine style until the fourth frame, when Harlem went to pieces. New-York No. 2 took command and pulled out a victory by 44 pins. Bell passed the two-hundred score by 3 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.
GRIP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Welling	4	4	2	178
Fallon	2	7	1	178
Davis	1	5	4	146
Haggerty	3	5	2	168
Nubel	2	5	3	157
Total	12	26	12	827

HARLEM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lefferts	3	4	3	162
Hazleton	4	3	3	174
Wier	3	6	1	175
Winne	4	3	3	167
Hill	1	9	0	189
Total	15	25	10	867

FRAMES.

Grip 79 148 235 326 448 493 589 676 733 827
Harlem 103 181 270 353 407 535 617 709 792 867

Averages—Grip, 165 2-5; Harlem, 173 2-5. Scorers—E. Brown and S. Christie. Umpire—Charles Proud.

SECOND GAME.
NEW-YORK II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	2	6	2	163
Nagle	2	5	3	153
Hicks	4	6	0	194
Eentrop	2	6	2	166
Livingston	1	6	3	160
Total	11	29	10	838

GRIP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Welling	3	4	3	168
Fallon	0	5	5	129
Davis	2	3	5	145
Haggerty	3	2	5	141
Nubel	2	6	2	179
Total	10	20	20	762

FRAMES.

New-York II. 91 157 245 338 430 503 584 665 761 838
Grip 71 137 215 304 361 447 526 615 697 762

New-York II. 166 2-5; Grip, 152 2-5.
Scorers—E. Chaplin and S. Christie. Umpire—C. E. Merritt.

THIRD GAME.
HARLEM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lefferts	2	5	3	166
Hazleton	2	5	3	169
Wier	2	4	4	153
Winne	1	5	4	150
Hill	2	5	3	162
Total	9	24	17	791

NEW-YORK II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	4	5	1	203
Nagel	2	3	5	137
Hicks	1	7	2	171
Entrop	3	6	1	189
Livingston	1	4	5	138
Total	11	25	14	835

FRAMES.

Harlem 87 180 247 320 384 459 535 638 724 791
New-York II. 75 133 235 320 404 497 594 680 748 835

Averages—Harlem, 158 1-5; New-York II., 167. Scorers—C. E. Brown and W. Little. Umpire—Charles Proud.

ROADSTERS AGAIN WIN.

Beat the Ilderans Two Games at Bowling by Good Scores.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Union County Roadsters defeated the Ilderan Outing Club of Rahway last night in two bowling games. The scores were 801 to 723, and 828 to 723. They were the second of a series of games for the championship of Rahway.

After the Roadsters had won the championship of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, the Ilderans, who had heretofore always beaten the Roadsters, arranged a series of games with Capt. Chamberlain's men. The first games were rolled on the Ilderans' Alleys, the Roadsters winning both.

Last night the return games were played on the Union County Roadsters' Alleys.

The Roadsters began the slaughter in the first frame, and kept gaining in each frame until the end, when they had 78 pins to spare.

The Roadsters won the second by 105 pins.

Capt. Chamberlain, Black, and Howard were in fine form for the Roadsters, while Capt. Young and Rollinson led for the Ilderans. Capt. Chamberlain said to-day: "We'll wind up the season next Wednesday night with the Tabernacles in the same way."

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.
UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	3	4	150
Martin	1	6	3	164
Chamberlain	4	4	2	177
Mooney	3	2	5	141
Howard	2	6	2	169
Total	13	21	16	801

ILDERAN OUTING CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Rollinson	2	2	6	137
North	2	2	6	124
Alloth	1	4	5	139
Berry	2	4	4	151
Young	3	5	2	172
Total	10	17	23	723

FRAMES.

U. C. R. 78 152 245 302 368 451 536 625 721 801
I. O. C. 77 134 196 270 354 437 521 577 656 723

Averages—Union County Roadsters, 160 1-5; Ilderan Outing Club, 144 3-5. Scorer—A. C. Watson. Referee—E. B. Slater. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and George A. Young.

SECOND GAME.
UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	5	2	180
Martin	3	4	3	163
Chamberlain	0	7	3	157
Mooney	4	5	2	192
Howard	4	4	2	196
Total	11	24	15	828

ILDERAN OUTING CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Rollinson	3	4	3	161
North	1	3	6	126
Alloth	3	4	3	147
Berry	2	3	5	140
Young	1	5	4	149
Total	10	19	21	723

FRAMES.

U. C. R. 75 161 253 331 424 510 575 653 741 828
I. O. C. 94 176 238 306 378 456 547 606 675 723

Averages—Union County Roadsters, 165 3-5; Ilderan Outing Club, 144 3-5. Scorer—A. C. Watson. Referee—E. B. Slater. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and George A. Young.

DAVENPORT DEFEATS ROBERTS.

Won by 18 Birds at the Flushing Gun Club Tournament.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 22.—The live-bird contest at the grounds of the Flushing Gun Club to-day were the most successful in the club's history. A large crowd was present. The principal event was the match between L. T. Davenport of the Larchmont Yacht Club and Mr. Roberts of the Flushing Gun Club. The conditions were $100 a side, cost of birds, thirty yards rise and fifty yards boundary.

The wind during the shooting was very brisk from the northwest, and the birds were very speedy. These influences prevented any brilliant scores being made.

A match at fifteen birds, between Harway of the Douglaston Yacht Club and J. D. Wells of the Flushing Club resulted in a tie on the fifteenth shot, each killing nine birds. In a miss and out, Wells won on the seventeenth shot.

Scores follow:

Five-Bird Match.—C. M. Donnelly, 4; George Roberts, 5; Dr. Wynn, 4; W. C. Scott, 3; D. L. R. Dresser, 5.

Dresser and Roberts divided.

Davenport-Roberts match:

L. T. Davenport—1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1
1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2
1 1 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 2 2
1 2 1 1 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 2 1 2 2 1 0 1 1 2 1—88.

George Roberts—0 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 2
2 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1
1 2 2 0 1 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2
1 1 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2
1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 1—70.

Club match for prizes to be awarded in connection with other matches during the year:

H. M. Donnelly ..... 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 0—8
G. A. Barker ..... 0 0 1 2 2 2 0 0 1 1—4
D. L. R. Dresser ..... 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 0—4
C. H. Hance ..... 2 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 2 0—7
F. J. Desraissmer ..... 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 0—9
George Roberts ..... 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 1 0—8
R. Traverse ..... 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0—5
L. E. Embrie ..... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Five-Bird Match.—L. E. Embrie, 2; W. Wilcox, 2; George Roberts, 4; G. A. Baker, 0; F. J. Desraissmer, 3; G. A. Palmer, 4.

GEORGIA HUSSARS VICTORIOUS.

They Defeated the New-Jersey Picked Team at Shooting.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.—The picked rifle team from the Georgia Hussars, Troop A, First Regiment,

THE NEWLY-FOUND CONSTITUENT OF AIR

Prof. Remsen Discourses on the Interesting Discovery.

From The Baltimore Sun, Feb. 16.

Prof. Ira Remsen yesterday gave an account of "argon," the newly-discovered constituent of the air, at a meeting of the Johns Hopkins Scientific Association.

The discovery was made by Lord Rayleigh, Secretary of the Royal Society of London, and formerly Professor of Physics at Cambridge, and by Prof. Ramsay, who holds the Chair of Chemistry in University College, London. It was communicated by them to the Royal Society two weeks ago after joint researches extending over a period of several years. Proof sheets of their articles were mailed to Prof. Remsen, and arrived here this week.

"Two or three years ago," said Dr. Remsen, "Lord Rayleigh found that nitrogen obtained from the air is slightly heavier than that obtained from chemical substances. This fact led him to undertake experiments, in connection with Prof. Ramsay, on the nature of atmospheric nitrogen. In the course of their work they found that when the atmospheric nitrogen is passed over highly heated magnesium the nitrogen is absorbed, and still something is left. This residue will not combine with the magnesium, nor have they been able to make it combine with anything else.

"They have devised several methods for the preparation of the substance, they have studied it with great care, and have established beyond any question, as it appears, that it is a substance which has not hitherto been known to exist. It is present in the air to the extent of somewhat less than 1 per cent. The substance is extremely inactive, and it is due to this fact that it was not discovered earlier. It has always been mixed with the nitrogen obtained from the atmosphere, and, being in some respects similar to nitrogen, it has escaped detection.

"The name given to it is 'argon,' which is formed from two Greek words signifying 'no work,' and referring, of course, to its inactivity.

"The substance has been studied, not only by the discoverers, but also by Mr. Crookes, who is an authority in all matters pertaining to the spectroscope. The latter's conclusion is that argon is different from all other substances that have hitherto been studied, and he is somewhat inclined to believe that it is a mixture of two things, both of which are elements. Further, Prof. Olszewski of the University of Cracow, Russia, an authority on the liquefaction of gases, has determined the point at which argon liquefies, and has shown that it solidifies at an extremely low temperature, forming a mass that looks like ice. He thinks the substance an element and not a mixture.

"Taking the sum total of evidence into consideration, it may be said that the balance seems to point to the conclusion that argon is an element. It is yet too early to make any positive statement in regard to the relation of this new substance to the elements now known. But we may accept with great confidence the conclusion that argon is a substance which has not thus far been recognized, and we may be sure that the work now in progress and other work that will surely be taken up will give us the information we desire in regard to the nature of the substance.

"There is absolutely no basis for any speculation in regard to the connection between argon and the elements now known, and it is entirely premature to say that it may be the common basis of all the substances now supposed to be elements. It is idle to speculate in regard to things we cannot know, and obviously less profitable than studying the facts that are established."

HISTORICAL TABLEAUS IN PHILADELPHIA

Scenes in the City's History from Penn Till Now to be Shown.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Something unusual and on a most magnificent scale is promised Philadelphians for March 26, 29, and 30, for the object of paying off the debt hanging over the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. It is to be a scenic pageant at the Academy of Music, illustrating the history of Philadelphia from the time of Penn to the present. Not only the most prominent representatives of old Philadelphia families, but many representatives of old American families, dating back to the Revolution, will take part. Some idea of the scope of the affair may be gained from the following outline:

MARCH 26.

Scene First, 1632—Landing of Penn. Arrival of the Welcome.

Scene Second, 1633—Penn's treaty with the Indians.

Scene Third, 1700—Mr. and Mrs. Penn at home. Receive friends who call to offer congratulations on the birth of the first American Penn.

Scene Fourth, 1753—Franklin's dream. Thorough outfit of modern office. Telegraph offices, &c., as they now appear.

Scene Fifth, 1768—Provost Smith lecturing to the students of the college from behind the bars. Students, Trustees, and crowd of the day present.

Scene Sixth, 1766—Protest against the "Stamp act." Night scene; hostile demonstrations before the house of Hughes. Mr. Hughes recants and promises.

Scene Seventh—General rejoicing over the "repeal of the Stamp act." People all in dress of the period, including Swedes, Quakers, and Indians. Large picnic on the banks of the Delawares.

MARCH 29.

Scene First, 1776—Committee of Five, or Jefferson showing his copy of "The Declaration of Independence" to his associates.

Scene Second, 1776—"The Declaration of Independence."

Scene Third—Mrs. Ross showing Washington the star for the American flag.

Scene Fourth, 1778—The Mischeanza. Departure of the boats, with English officers and ladies, for the Wharton House Mischeanza. The fête at Wharton House, including tournament, knights, esquires, ladies, &c., closing with minuet.

Scene Fifth—Christ Church. The occasion of Provost Smith of the University preaching to the Masonic Society. Washington, Bishop White, Robert Morris, &c., present.

Scene Sixth—Reception in Philadelphia of Arnold's treason. Street scene, &c.

MARCH 30.

Scene First, 1787—Constitutional Convention.

Scene Second—Robert Morris's reception to Washington.

Scene Third, 1793—Washington's second inauguration.

Scene Fourth, 1795—The Willing marriage. Washington, Lafayette, Bishop White, Robert Morris, &c.

Scene Fifth, 1797—Washington's last dinner.

1824—Lafayette ball.

A Bank Astonishes a Customer.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Owensborough bank recently discounted a State warrant for a citizen of that city, charging $3 for the accommodation. The bank sent the warrant to Frankfort for collection, and the money came back promptly, much to the surprise of all concerned, it having been expected that the condition of the State Treasury would make delay necessary. The banker was so surprised that he forgot himself, and returned $2 of the money to the man from whom the warrant was obtained. That citizen now has the distinction of having in his possession the only conscience money ever returned by a bank—so far as anybody knows.

Flag for Pennsylvania's Governor.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A flag will hereafter wave over the Executive Building in Harrisburg. A Chicago friend of the Governor dropped in to pay his respects, and referred in a tone of surprise to the absence of a flag on the Administration Building. Next day a lady from Boston was a visitor at the Executive Department, and also mentioned the absence of a flag, remarking incidentally that it was the custom in her State to display the colors over the Executive Building. At a meeting of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds the matter was talked over, and it was decided to plant a staff on top of the building, and raise the Stars and Stripes upon it.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Princeton, Ill., Feb. 22.—The American House, a four-story hotel of this city, was partially destroyed by fire early this morning. Four dining-room girls were nearly suffocated and had a narrow escape for their lives. The loss is about $10,000.

Darlington, S. C., Feb. 22.—The warehouse and prize room of the Darlington Tobacco Company were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 22.—Duncombe's plaster mill, at Fort Dodge, was burned at midnight. Loss, $30,000; half insured. It will be rebuilt immediately.

Latest Arrival.

SS Segurança, Hoffman, Havana Feb. 19—to New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:18 A. M.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AS A HOLIDAY

How It Was First Celebrated in Massachusetts—Amusing Rivalry.

From The Boston Transcript.

"How Washington's Birthday Was Made a Holiday" is the title of an entertaining article in the new magazine, The Bostonian, by Walter G. Chase. The story of the Mercantile Library is told; then this bit of history, timely as the birthday of the Father of his Country again draws near:

"During the Winter of 1855-6, Mr. Charles G. Chase, who was then Chairman of the Lecture Committee, had proposed that the association should celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday by an oration and appropriate exercises, and to further this plan he had conceived the idea of applying to the State Legislature to make the day a holiday. Gov. Gardner, who had been elected by the then recently organized 'Know-Nothing' Party, was waited upon by a committee from the association, and was easily induced by the patriotic nature of their request to recommend to the Legislature that the 22d of February be appointed a legal holiday."

The next question was to secure an orator for the occasion. George William Curtis, Mr. Bancroft, and Mr. Seward declined, and it was feared that Edward Everett could not accept. But at last he wrote to Mr. Chase and the gentlemen of the committee that he would deliver the oration, making the comment: "There is the greater propriety in selecting the next anniversary for such a celebration, as the first visit of Washington to Boston was made in the last week of February, 1756, just a century ago." Dr. Holmes was asked to write an ode, and "make it a Union one." A letter of his on the subject was given:

8 Montgomery Place,
Feb. 13, 1856.

Dear Sir: My ode has been finished some time, and in Mr. Perkins's hands, who has composed the music for it and had it rehearsed. I supposed it was to be printed, as is commonly done, and distributed to the audience or placed in the seats. If this is to be done, it should be done very soon, and I wait your pleasure in the matter. I think they commonly print on the sheet about the size of this, in some such way as your announcement was in the paper—thus:

Exercises for the Celebration, &c.
Prayer by the Rev. ——.
Ode by O. W. H.
——————— fly
——————— sky
——————— love
——————— dove
Oration by the Hon ——

Yours very truly,
O. W. HOLMES.

The rivalry for precedence was interesting to the committee:

"Mr. Everett had declined to receive any compensation for his service, and as the committee wished to procure some lasting memorial of this occasion, they concluded to sell the tickets at $1 each, and use a part of the money obtained through this means to purchase a copy by the artist Hoit of Stuart's 'Washington.' This was to be placed on the platform at the left, and a little behind Mr. Everett.

"There had been some little discussion between the orator, the odist, and the committee as to which the moment when this picture should be unveiled, Dr. Holmes having a desire that the face of Washington should shine forth upon the audience as the words

'Crown him on the tented field'

were sung, while Mr. Everett held that the proper time to draw the curtain from the face of the portrait was at the delivery of a certain passage, which he had planned in his oration for that moment. However, the matter was amicably adjusted, and the members of the Orpheus Glee Club, then under the leadership of Mr. Kreismann, were carefully drilled in singing the ode to music arranged by Mr. Charles C. Perkins.

"The day itself was an unusually fine one, but the principal interest centred in the celebration in the evening, which was to take place in the Music Hall, where at the appointed time there was gathered the finest audience which Boston has ever witnessed. The hall had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, and around the galleries were hung portraits of eminent men, which had been loaned from public and private parties, while entwined among these were beautiful hangings, interwoven with flags of our country. The front of the platform was crowded with the most noted men of Boston, and the lights flashed down upon a brilliant gathering, 'embracing,' as a report says, 'an unusually large number of gentlemen of strong intellect and elegant culture. * * * The oration itself was a masterpiece, and delivered, as it was, in Mr. Everett's inimitable style of oratory, made an impression such as never could be effaced from the memory of the hearer. It was afterward repeated by him in many other cities of the United States. From the sale of the tickets in the various cities and towns where he delivered it there was raised a sum of $75,000 for the purchase of Mount Vernon, besides adding, as Mr. Everett's biographer states, another polished stone to the already lofty monument of his fame.'"

TO LOOK FOR THE WRECK OF THE CHICORA

The Steamer's Owners Promise $5,000 for It if It Is Found.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Graham & Morton Transportation Company has signed a contract with Capt. Edward E. Napier of South Haven, Mich., under the terms of which Capt. Napier is to receive $5,000 for finding the hull of the lost steamer Chicora. He will commence the search with drags as early in the Spring as the ice will permit.

It is stated that on the third day after it became evident that the Chicora had foundered with all hands, Capt. Napier said that he would give $30,000 for the hull where it rested. Little was thought of the remark at the time, but Capt. Napier was in earnest and busied himself with diagrams based upon the range in which the wreckage of the steamer drifted into the ice, with the view of determining nearly the exact point where she sank. This accomplished, he proceeded to St. Joseph, and made the company a proposition for the hull, which was not accepted. He then tried to buy a half interest. One of the officers at St. Joseph went to Chicago to consult with the Chicago owners, who decided to have all or none of the Chicora. They were anxious to secure Capt. Napier's services in finding the wreck.

Capt. Napier, it is said, has reached the conclusion that the hull of the Chicora lies within two miles of South Haven, Mich., and in water not too deep to make it a paying investment to raise her. His plan for searching the bottom of the lake is said never as yet to have been tried.

Hotel Managers Swindled.

From The Baltimore American.

Proprietor Metzgar of the National House, in York, Penn., has been fleeced of $50, and he has information that the proprietors of many hotels in the western portion of Pennsylvania have been duped in the same way. The man who swindled the National people received a letter containing a check on a lumber company of Frankford, Philadelphia, which the hotel people cashed. There is no such firm in existence, but the letter was written upon a steel engraved letterhead, and had every appearance of being genuine. The same tactics were employed in the other towns, except that the schemer's name was changed in each case, and several times the letterhead and check signatures were also changed.

Religious Notices.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Philosophy of Faith"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "A Living Dog; a Dead Lion." Wednesday evening, lecture by the pastor. Thursday evening, in the chapel, a literary and musical entertainment.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, will preach at 11 A. M., and lecture at 8 P. M. on "The Hero of History," illustrated by stereopticon. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the first of a series of sermons on "The Religion of Jesus." Evensong 8 P. M., a one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. W. Henshaw. Seats free.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION COLored Creole Quartet sing Southern melodies, new rescue songs, and the lady violinists Wednesday evening. Revival meetings every night weekdays. Miss Wray, singing evangelist, Tuesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
East 14th St. and Irving Place.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
Will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON AT 4
O'CLOCK.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by the fearless and popular pulpit orator, Rev. Stephen Merritt; choice musical programme; Miss Anna Park, cornetist; Miss Geneveve Noakes, soloist.
JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A.—A.—A.—A.—METROPOLITAN HALL, 14th St., Near 6th Av.—Gospel meetings every hoon and night; Sunday, 4 and 8 P. M. Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., will preach Sunday, 7:30 P. M., one-half hour orchestral music; 8 P. M., song service. Sunday school, 2:15 P. M. Patriotic song service to-night. Free.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 48th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors. Services Sunday, Feb. 24, at 11 A. M., Dr. McIlvaine will preach. At 4 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach the annual sermon before the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Rev. Drs. J. O. Murray, Morgan Dix, and others will take part in the service. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters, at 11, on "Crimes Against Marriage"; 7:45, "Suppose Christianity Were Abolished. What Could the World Take in Its Stead?" Choir, aided by chorus, will give selections from Gaul's "Holy City." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Reformed Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Reformed Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Witness of Jesus to Himself"; and 8 P. M., topic—"Christ and the Common People."

Collegiate Reformed Church, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and Rev. A. G. Zigeler at 8 P. M.

Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Avenue, Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening topic: "God in the Whirlwind."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57TH St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning, 11 A. M., "Salvation and Revelation in the Teachings of Jesus." Evening, 7:45, "What View Shall a Young Man Take of This Life—the Theatrical, Funereal, or Practical?" Young people specially invited. All seats free after opening anthem. Special musical service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening subject—"Millennium and Second Advent." Sabbath school and young men's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th AV. AND 21st ST., Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 24: Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; children's service, 3:45 P. M.; choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. The Very Rev. Dr. Hole, Dean of Rochester, England, will preach in the morning and Dr. Satterlee in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, on behalf of P. E. City Mission Society; 4 P. M., choral evensong. Part II. of Gaul's "Holy City" will be rendered by an augmented choir.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
42d St. and Madison Av.,
Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., holy communion.
11, morning service. | 7:45, evening service.
The rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday, Feb. 24, 4 P. M.,
Musical service.
"Stabat Mater," by Rossini.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, West 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching, "Unspotted from the World."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning services at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; evening subject—"The Education of David." Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Mr. Wells's Bible class, 9:45. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, 57-59 WEST 46th St.—Services 10, 11, and 4. A prompt and cordial hospitality extended to all.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8. Evening sermon, "George Washington and the Lessons from His Life." Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M.; subject—"Sowing in Tears." 8 P. M., subject—"Rough Roads." Seats free. All welcome.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10.45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. M. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes at 9 o'clock. Services at 11. Subject, "The True Test of Spiritual Life."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell; 8 P. M., Rev. O. Humbie, D. D.; subject, "Mountain Whites of Tennessee."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., at 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5th AV. AND 127th St., Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector, Sunday services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 7:45 P. M. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will preach. Special musical service on the first Sunday evening of the month. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th ST.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Lejeal,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects, "Lent and Charity" and "The Deadly Sin of Gluttony."

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. —Sunday, Feb. 24, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. Eugene Wallace, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Saving Look," and at 7:45 P. M. on "The Agrippa Type of Hearers."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. Service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 24, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"What is Friendship?" All interested are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE AND OPEN CHURCH, 5 West 18th St.—8, 11, 4, and 8; for deaf mutes, 2:45; daily in Lent, 8, 12, and 5.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE
Will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON AT 4
O'CLOCK, in the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, E. 14th St.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-morrow at 11 A. M. Dr. J. Silverman lectures on "The Moral Influence of Fiction," with special reference to Trilby. All interested are invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. John A. MacColl of New-Bedford, Mass., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, connecting front rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

16 EAST 43d ST.—Unexceptionable table board.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

130 WEST 36th ST., OPPOSITE MARLborough.—Second-story front room, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

136 LEXINGTON AV.—To rent, two nicely-furnished rooms in small private family, occupying whole house; reference.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

ROOM WITH OWNERS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; running water; closet; reasonable. WORKING WOMAN, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S
VACATION
EXCURSIONS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Parties will **leave New-York** in **Special Pullman Vestibuled Trains with Dining Cars,** for Magnificent Sight-Seeing Tours, as follows:

No. 1, April 25. A 78 Days' Trip through New-Mexico, California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, Montana, and the Yellowstone National Park.

No. 2, April 25. A 65 Days' Trip, the same as No. 1, omitting Alaska.

No. 3, April 25. A 52 Days' Trip through New-Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado.

The Yosemite Valley may be visited in connection with either of these excursions.

No. 4, May 27, A 46 Days' Trip across the Continent and to Alaska, outward by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and homeward through the Yellowstone National Park.

Additional California Tour and Tour to Florida in March.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities.

WANTED—A lady teacher for primary classes; comfortable home and good salary. Address SCHOOL, Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Instruction—Country Schools.

A CULTIVATED YOUNG WOMAN IN NORTHern Massachusetts would take into her home one or two young children and give them careful instruction and closest personal attention; town healthful; home pleasant and comfortable; terms $40 to $50 a month. Address W. M., Box 114 Times Office.

Teachers.

A WELL-KNOWN PROFESSOR WITH HIGHest reference having two hours daily spare time would give lessons in piano, French, and Italian languages in first-class family. PROFESSOR, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable Protestant woman or take care of elderly lady or do plain sewing; city or country; best city reference. C. L., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist at parlor work; best city reference from last place. Call, for two days, at 227 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, at 115 West 53d St., care Mrs. Noble.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; city references; private family. Call, two days, at 219 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, willing girl as chambermaid and wait on lady; good sewer; best city reference. C. B. H., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl, chamberwork and fine washing; good references. M. W., 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city references. A. H., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best references. 218 East 65th St., Dolan's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined lady (German) as companion or nursery governess in American family; good needlewoman. Address Obliging, Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German as cook and laundress in small American private family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, care of Imbach.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all soups, pastries, and desserts; bread; moderate wages; last employer can be seen. 38 East 23d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; thorough in all good cooking; best reference. 27 State St., Brooklyn, three flights, back.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; has husband in waiter trade; will work together or separate; city or out. 217 East 59th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By French young woman; can get up lunch and dinner parties equal to chef; wages, $30; best city reference. M., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as private family cook; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference. A. C., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 55d St., first bell.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker in private family; will do coarse washing; best city reference. A. D., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Together or separate. Call, Thursday and Friday, 2 to 3:30 P. M., present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city references. 303 East 69th St.; ring fifth bell, east.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds cooking; no objection to country; good city reference. 189 East 76th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. Call, two days, at 157 East 27th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by day or week on washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference; employer seen. Mary Allen, 157 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By trustworthy Protestant woman to go out housecleaning or washing and ironing; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By Protestant woman to go out by the day or week; good laundress; assist with other work; good reference. M. L., 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; is a good laundress; or would take work home; good reference. 27 State St., Brooklyn, three flights, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman for washing, ironing, cleaning, or other work by day; excellent reference. 39 East 62d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, good fitter, by the day in private family; $2 a day; references. E. A., 101 West 42d St., Times Agency.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly in business; now ready for engagements; latest designs; new skirts, fancy waists; in or out of town. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; wants a few more customers out by the day; city reference. 201 West 88th St., dressmaker's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting or resident governess; at once or Easter; experienced in all English branches, elementary or higher; drawing and painting in every style; piano; testimonials from prominent families. Education, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess; speaks English and Spanish; take entire charge of child, or as companion; used to traveling; good references. C., 143 West 14th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; good city references. Answer, by mail, 20 West 82d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. 765 6th Av., care of Mrs. Faulkner.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English and German; in good family; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands all duties of maid; city references. 323 West 23d St., ring twice.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city references; wages, $20 to $25. A. C., Box 66, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best city reference from last place. 106 East 88th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Strictly first-class; excellent shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; best city references. 239 East 42d St.; ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; two years' reference from last place. 313 East 40th St., Ramsey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' city reference from last place. 584 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as nurse or attendant to elderly lady or invalid; has some hospital experience; good city reference. Mrs. R. J., 309 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; ring Smith's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 137 West 60th St., Walsh's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; willing to make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 167 7th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., McCarthy's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as professional waitress; will serve dinners and lunches by the day. M. C., Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take in fine washing at her own house; best city references from present employer's. Laundress, 1,026 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist the butler; city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced person as parlormaid; city references. 13 West 9th St.

Miscellaneous.

UPSTAIRS WORK.—By a respectable German girl to do upstairs work and wait on table. Miss Rego, 434 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; age, 38; in private family; give satisfaction in everything, especially in care of silver; four years' reference from last employer. A. R., 138 West 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman, and wife as first-class ma

WHAT THE LOAN HAS DONE

Financial World Admires the Masterly Work of the Syndicate.

MR. MORGAN'S EXTENSIVE INFLUENCE

Aid Now Forthcoming Will, It is Thought, Stimulate Business and Greatly Strengthen the Government.

While the high premium list for the new Government bonds both here and in Europe is a tribute to the credit of the United States, the admiration of the financial world is turned upon the masterly management of the loan.

Whata the Government might have done at another time, under circumstances less urgent, is not considered by bankers. They point to last year's loans, exhausted within a few months, as a basis for inference as to that method of strengthening the gold reserve. The contrast now presented is sufficient, with gold pouring into the Treasury from sources independent of the reserve or of bank holdings, and with the assurance that there will be no drain of gold at any time in payment for the bonds, directly or indirectly.

Should the bond allotments be made today, as proposed, the public will understand, better than it has yet been possible to announce, the faith in this undertaking which has been inspired by the syndicate contract. The list of bidders for the bonds may never be known. Its publication could serve no purpose except to fill columns of space with the names of men and of institutions eager to subscribe to an issue so well protected.

Whatever other financiers might have done with the loan it is certain that it could not have been better handled, and that it could not have been handled at all on the present basis without the co-operation of the two principal members of the syndicate and their associates.

J. Pierpont Morgan's influence in Wall Street is paramount. No banking house here would undertake a transaction to which he was opposed. His personality in affairs financial is as overtopping here as is that of the Rothschilds in Europe. It is quite safe to assume that even a Government loan might be seriously hampered if for any reason those houses discouraged it. Other bankers would not venture to take it in hand under such circumstances, and subscriptions without the aid of bankers could at best be met in large part by exchanges at the Treasury. With the gold reserve at $41,000,000, and demands for export and hoarding already threatening the exhaustion of this fund, it is quite conceivable that the reserve would not have been of any service to bond subscribers.

Mr. Morgan is, of course, in business for profits. His success and influence have been built up by large and well-planned undertakings and his command of resources to carry through whatever he attempts. In dealing with the Government, no reason has appeared why he should not make for himself and associates the best terms possible. The Government needed gold which he could supply and which could be obtained only through influences such as he could command.

In spite of the rate paid by the syndicate, it was hardly possible for the Government to make with any one else a contract altogether so favorable as this to the Government. No other houses could have pledged the power now behind the contract to keep the Treasury reserve intact, and investors large and small would not have trooped so willingly for possession of the bonds except for the safeguards thrown about them and about the gold reserve. A Government even so abundant in wealth and energy as the United States could not hope to maintain its credit as first class with such a financial system as encumbers it, unless the system were propped, as is done in the syndicate contract. The aid that the syndicate gives will, it is believed, enable it to recover vigor, to restablish business confidence, and to place itself beyond the need of making further loans.

Bankers weigh financial propositions carefully. There is no dissent among them that the Government has done well in this contract. Diseregarding the parties to this arrangement and viewing it without sentiment, they agree that the assurances conveyed in the contract are well worth the profit that the syndicate will make. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to organize a corporation to restore the Treasury reserve and keep it intact, to keep rates of foreign exchange below the exporting point, and to put the business of the country on its feet for a prospective profit of $5,000,000. For this sum the syndicate has pledged itseif to such an accomplishment, directly or by implication. Its ability to deliver is demonstrated by the volume of bond subscriptions, which attest the confidence of investors here and abroad that it can and will do it.

Mr. Morgan's hereditary aptitude for financial work has been developed by busy and successful experience. He entered the banking business before he became of age. At twenty-three he was the agent and attorney in this country of the London house of George Peabody & Co., in which his father, Junius S. Morgan, was a partner. He was then a member of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. He became, at twenty-seven, junior partner in the house of Dabney, Morgan & Co. In 1871 he made a partnership with the Drexels of Philadelphia. He took charge of the New-York business of that house.

If he was yet too young to add prestige to the house, he soon showed his power to increase its financial prominence. His skill and energy led the Vanderbilts to confide their operations to him. He handled the Nickel Plate deal for William H. Vanderbilt. The absorption of the West Shore Road by the New-York Central was managed by him. In 1879 he placed 250,000 shares of New-York Central in London for Mr. Vanderbilt, through J. S. Morgan & Co. The coal roads, which had been fighting each other for years, were brought into harmonious relations at a dinner on board his yacht in 1885, by means of what was known as "a gentlemen's agreement." Stocks of these roads thereupon advanced enormously. They have held the advance ever since then, standing by the policy which he induced them to adopt.

He undertook in 1887 the reorganization of Reading, and he was instrumental in placing the new securities of that property. The creation of the Southern Railway system last year from the ruins of the Richmond Terminal, is one of his recent successes, and the public is aware of his present efforts to protect the underlying securities of the Erie, with the view of bringing order out of confusion. His record abounds in successes, of which the foregoing are perhaps the most conspicuous. It explains his dominance in the financial district and among bankers throughout the country.

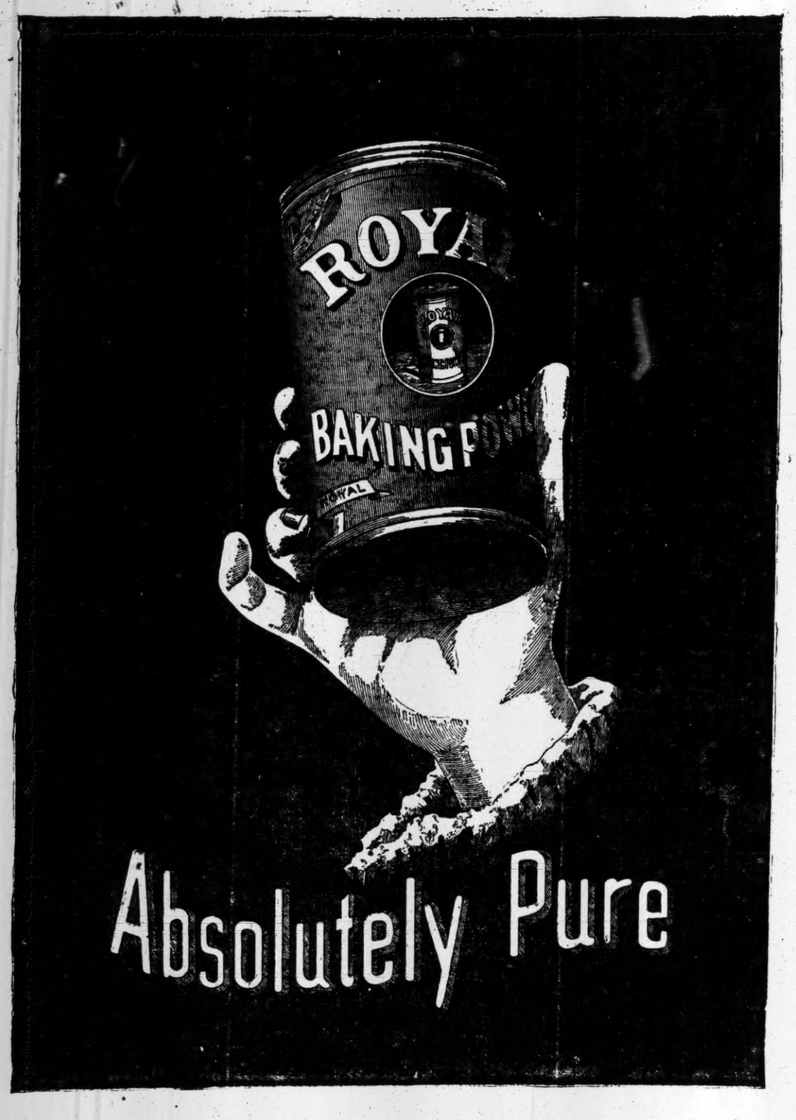
Away from his business, self-interest has no part in Mr. Morgan's life. He is a most liberal giver for charity and philanthropy. He makes vast expenditures, but only those concerned know their extent. His contributions through church channels are enormous. Various church enterprises in this city owe everything to him, although he has chosen not to be published as their supporter. In a large way he is known in church affairs, standing high in the councils of this diocese. His personality, however, is never obtrusive in these councils, his wishes being satisfied, apparently, when, knowing what church work requires, his possessions can be judiciously used in his behalf.

Mr. Belmont, while at the head of one of the few houses whose guarantee will be accepted all over the world, has not the years or experience of Mr. Morgan, and accordingly has not yet had such a chance to assert himself in financial undertakings. The house, however, can associate on terms at least equal in the present undertaking and its co-operation strengthens greatly the contract with the Government. As the representative in this country of the Rothschilds, it was of valuable service to the Government in the loan operations attending resumption.

Bond news yesterday was not important. Mr. Morgan spent part of the morning at his office, directing the work of the clerks with the subscription lists. He said that he hoped to announce the allotment to-day. Clerks in the gold division at the Sub-Treasury were busy counting the syndicate deposits. The gold brought by the Majestic was unpacked and found to contain about 60 per cent. in double eagles. It is thought that the count can be completed to-day.

William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, sent out a statement yesterday denying intimations in certain newspapers that he was the silver man whose bank had hoarded $2,000,000 in gold, which had been offered to the syndicate for bonds. He says that his bank helped the Treasury with gold when it was needed and has never drawn out gold. The New-York Times said that the $2,000,000 had been hoarded and subscribed by a banking house. It made no allusion, directly or indirectly, to Mr. St. John or his bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing finished yesterday the plates for the new bonds, and at once began printing them. A force worked all night and to-day, although a public holiday, a new force is at work printing the new bonds. Only about fifteen people can be employed on this work at one time. The force will work night and day until the task is completed.



SPRINGER REPLIES TO ST. JOHN

He Suggests that Standard Silver Dollars Be Used by the Banker for the Redemption of Checks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. — The following interesting correspondence was to-day made public:

New-York, Feb. 21, 1895.

The Hon. William M. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Washington:

My Dear Sir: When before your honorable committee in December I commended the redemptions of United States notes in gold only, at that time, under the conditions then of extraordinary weakness of the Treasury, I added that "the United States was (earlier) able to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in silver and laugh at such consequences as could have ensued." Under the profound conviction that the present condition of the Treasury reserve and liberal accumulations of idle money in New-York and other money centres afford together a new opportunity to do so safely, I write to beg of you to urge the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the option conferred on him by law to redeem the United States notes in standard silver dollars. The Treasury reserve is now composed of about $105,000,000 gold and only about $15,000,000 of free silver. If the Secretary will instruct the Treasurer and every Assistant Treasurer of the United States to meet demands for the redemption of United States notes and the Treasury notes in standard silver dollars only, and to continue the instruction for a reasonable time, the achievement will be, in all details, and in every respect, a happy one, and no more interest-bearing public debt will need to be created. On the other hand, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall neglect this opportunity, the neglect may prove one more just ground for faultfinding with the administration of our public finances. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1895.

William P. St. John, Esq., President of the Mercantile National Bank, New-York:

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 21st inst. is received. In answer thereto permit me to say I am under the profound conviction that the present condition of the Treasury reserve and liberal accumulations of idle money in New-York afford together a new opportunity for you to exercise the discretion conferred on you by law to pay all checks at the bank of which you are President in standard silver dollars. If you should pursue this course for a reasonable time, the achievement will be in all details and in every respect a happy one. On the other hand, if you should neglect this opportunity, the neglect may prove one more just ground for faultfinding with those financiers who preach one doctrine and practice another. I am very truly yours,

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

Two Men Attacked by Four.

Louis Kuglemar of 257 Avenue B and Joseph Prince of 734 East Sixth Street were attacked by four men at Houston Street and Avenue B at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

They had been at the Jackson Club Thursday evening, and on their way home stopped to drink at several cafés. They stopped in one in Avenue B, above Houston Street, and quarreled with some men who were at the bar. When they went out they were followed and assaulted with clubs and knives. Their heads were covered with bruises; one had a severe stab wound over his right eye, and the other had his left ear cut almost in two.

Their wounds were dressed by a Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon and they went home.

Delinquent Liquor Dealers Held.

A number of liquor dealers arrested on complaint of the Collector of Internal Revenue for neglecting to pay the Government special tax, were held by United States Commissioner Shields in $250 bail each to answer. Many more arrests are expected to be made throughout the State during the next four days.

Michael Mooney of Peekskill, George Fischer of Yonkers, and Richard J. Lee of Hastings-on-the-Hudson were held for examination on Feb. 26.

Robert Brown of City Island, Bridget Murphy of Peekskill, George Shadtle of Little Morris Park, and Mary Mullen of Hunt Estate, Westchester County, were held to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

A LECTURE BY DR. STORRS

"SOME UNRECOGNIZED BUILDERS OF THE NATION."

Great Things for the United States, He Said, Had Been Wrought by Inconspicuous Men.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, delivered one of his masterly lectures at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, last evening, before a large, intelligent, and appreciative audience.

The lecture was under the auspices of the Lecture Committee of the Long Island Historical Society, and was on "Some Unrecognized Builders of the Nation."

Three men were considered—Dr. Manassa Cutler, Dr. Marcus Whitman, and Eleazer Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College.

Ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Emery, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Alexander E. Orr, James S. Kemp, and Profs. Levison and Hooper.

In describing Dr. Manassa Cutler, Dr. Storrs said he was the man who had conceived the idea of relieving the struggling United States Government from part of its financial embarrassment by buying lands in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio.

Dr. Storrs then went back to the time of the Continental Army and said that when it was disbanded the country was saddled with a debt of $70,000,000, payable in specie, and that the issue of paper money had been carried on to such an extent that the ratio in Virginia was $1,600 of paper to $1 of specie.

This fostered an insurrectionary spirit, and produced a condition of affairs in Massachusetts almost as bad as during the war.

The only thing left for the country was the sale of Western land, and it was in 1786 that Dr. Cutler made public his scheme. This, he presented to Congress and, notwithstanding that his plans precluded the possibility of the existence of slavery in the new Northwest, even Southern Congressmen were impressed, and gave Dr. Cutler the necessary grant. This consisted of about 3,000,000 acres.

Of these, 1,500,000 went to the Ohio Company, formed in Boston, and the remainder to the Scioto Company.

The foresight of Dr. Cutler in providing for the preservation and propagation of every American liberty was specially interesting to the thinkers of to-day, Dr. Storrs said.

Richard Henry Lee, the lecturer went on, wrote to Washington two days afterward that Dr. Cutler, singlehanded, had accomplished by the force of his ability and character more than politicians could have accomplished in years of legislation.

The States paid the United States for conferring Statehood upon them by contributing nearly 1,000,000 soldiers, and Gens. Grant and Sherman, besides Presidents, Chief Justices, and statesmen, to the Republic. Dr. Storrs said that this ordinance of D. Cutler, framed in 1787, stood side by side with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Dr. Storrs told of Dr. Marcus Whitman's ride overland, accompanied by his wife, from St. Louis, across the Rockies, to the wilds of Oregon, and alluded to the ridicule heaped upon the claims of the pioneer missionary by Senators and Congressmen. Whitman College, in the Walla Walla Valley, he said, was the best monument to the memory of this man, who, with his family, was massacred in 1847.

The great things for the United States, said the doctor, in closing, had been wrought by plain and inconspicuous men.

His Fortune Came Too Late.

Deputy Coroner John G. Kelly announced yesterday morning that John Birdsall, known as "John the Counselor," who died suddenly at 305 West Twelfth Street, had been left a fortune by his mother just before his death.

She was ninety-four years old and died in Albany recently. She owned a vast amount of real estate there.

COMING EVENTS.

—Catholic Young Men's Association of White Street, reception and entertainment, Lexington Avenue Opera House, Monday evening, Feb. 25.

—Gen. Booth and the Salvation Army, Cooper Union, Monday evening, Feb. 25; Carnegie Music Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 26.

—Mrs. Peabody's lecture on "Fairy Tales," Teachers' College, Monday, Feb. 25, 2:30 P. M.

—Medico-Legal Society banquet, Morrelo's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, 6 P. M. to-day.

—Presbyterian Union, Hotel Brunswick, Monday evening, Feb. 25.

EX-GOV. WALLER'S LETTER

He Demands an Investigation of the Manner in Which Money Has Been Used in Connecticut Elections.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Connecticut politicians are discussing a letter written by ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of New-London, which was made public today. The letter is in reply to statements made before the Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly during the last week. The Judiciary Committee was at the time having a hearing on several proposed laws for a corrupt practices act to remedy the evil of corruption in Connecticut elections.

Prof. J. J. McCook of Trinity College, Hartford, was addressing the committee in favor of a corrupt practices act and called the committee's attention to the statement, made two years ago by ex-Gov. Waller to the joint standing committee on the Judiciary, that he knew that $100,000 had been sent into Connecticut by the National Democratic Committee in the Presidential campaign of 1892, and that as much more probably had been sent into the State by the Republicans, and that a great deal of that sum must have been used wrongfully in the election. There was some doubt expressed by the present Judiciary Committee as to the statement made by ex-Gov. Waller, but Prof. McCook said that he believed every word of the charges made by the Governor. In a lecture here last night in the University Extension Course, Prof. McCook, who was lecturing on "Some Pathological Aspects of Some Social Topics," read the Governor's letter, as follows:

45 Wall Street.
New-York, Feb. 20.

My Dear Sir: My attention has been called to your remarks yesterday before the Judiciary Committee in the Capitol, in regard to corrupt elections in Connecticut, and also to the allusion by you and others to my statement made two years ago that there was spent in the Presidential campaign of 1892 in our State more than $100,000 by Democrats, and probably as much more by the Republicans, and that two-thirds, if not more, of those amounts were expended in ways that would not be approved of in a corrupt practices act or approved of by the great body of either of the political parties.

I did not make that statement without deliberation or without knowledge, and if the General Assembly organizes a Lexow committee, of which, I think, we have need, to investigate the evil in question, I will undertake to prove before that tribunal to the satisfaction of everybody, and out of the mouths of State and local committeemen, too, that the sums I said were expended were altogether too small and that the portion of such sums that I have said was devoted to legitimate purposes was altogether too large.

I am satisfied that you did not overstate in your Forum article the proportion of voters in our State who are directly or indirectly bought or corrupted at every important election.

And, while I am not a reformer or a Mugwump, but only a Democrat, and not as good as my party, either, I am in full sympathy with you and all others who are fighting against the inordinate and dishonest use of money at the polls in Connecticut. For, if this evil is not checked, legislators will soon be bought and sold as voters now are, and men who want to be Governors and Senators, and who could not obtain such positions otherwise, will only have to furnish the managers with money enough to acquire all the honors they covet.

I have always been opposed to the use of money at elections as a citizen, if not as a moralist, and I am opposed to it still. Yours truly,

THOMAS M. WALLER.

Two Whitestone Houses Burned.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Feb. 22.—A large building, owned by House Builder J. E. Payne, in this village, containing the carpenter shops of the owner and Ransome Whitmore, and Mr. Whitmore's residence adjoining, were burned to-day by sparks being blown on them, but they were saved with slight damage. The volunteer firemen succeeded in controlling the fire, after $3,000 damage had been done. The carpenter shops and contents were valued at $2,000, and were a total loss, there being no insurance. The dwelling, which was valued at $1,800, was insured for half its value, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

Accused of Stealing a Purse.

Francesco Laroessa, forty-seven years old, of 55 Park Street, who says he is a musician, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Brunswick Hotel on the charge of stealing a pocketbook belonging to Miss Marie Jones which contained $1.60.

Miss Jones, who is the hotel typewriter, left her purse on the desk for a time, and when she returned both it and Laroessa, who had been loitering around all the afternoon, were gone. He returned later and was arrested.

Marked down to $13: almost every double-breasted winter suit we have—black blue and mixed cheviots and worsteds.

Used to be $18, $21, $22, $25, $28.

Young men's (30 to 34 inches chest) $10.

At all stores.

Pity! and yet, who cares? Suppose fifty men find out what they never knew before: that first-rate clothing is the cheapest.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 324 St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Thomas A. McKean, forty-three years old, who for more than five years had been a foreman in the Street-Cleaning Department, fell against the curbstone in Seventy-eighth Street, near Second Avenue, at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

—The Rev. Dr. John Hall will preach Sunday eveing in the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, corner of the Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street. President Patton of Princeton University will preach on the evening of March 3, and the Rev. Dr. Cuyler on the evening of March 10.

—The catalogue of the Union Theological Seminary for 1894-5 has just been issued. It contains much valuable information about the organization and the officers of the seminary, the course of studies, &c., and gives a list of students now pursuing their studies at the seminary.

—The Rev. C. D. Chockley of Flushing, L. I., and Dr. S. Solis-Cohen of Philadelphia will speak at a free public meeting in Chickering Hall on Sunday evening, Feb. 24. Subjects, "Justice, Not Charity," and "Judaism and the Single Tax."

—Nicola Petralla, a laborer, of 36 Cherry Street, who was nearly beaten to death on Monday evening by three brothers named Damato, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital.

—The international exhibition of patents and inventions will open for four weeks at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, on March 9.

—Raymond & Whitcomb of 31 East Fourteenth Street have arranged four Spring tours to the Pacific coast, including Alaska.

Brooklyn.

—One thousand and five motormen and 937 conductors had applied for positions on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad up to noon yesterday. Only 200 of the old men have secured their old positions since the strike was declared off. It is said at the office of the company that many of the old employes have obtained positions elsewhere.

—The fourth anniversary of the German Volkskirche, Throop Avenue, near Myrtle, Brooklyn, will be celebrated next Sunday. The paston, the Rev. H. F. Bernhardt, will preach in German, and the Rev. Miller Hageman will preach in English.

—Lieut. Col. William L. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment will, next Wednesday evening, lecture on "Thrilling Escapes from Libby Prison" at the Sumner Avenue Armory before the Thirteenth Regiment Veterans' Association.

—Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Court, yesterday, fined Joseph Farrell $50 for violating the excise law in keeping his saloon, at Court and Wyckoff Streets, open Sunday, Jan. 20. He was convicted by a jury.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted Thomas E. Pearsall an extra allowance of $2,000 for the services rendered in the partition sale of the $280,000 estate of the late Daniel M. Cable.

Long Island.

—At the annual meeting of the Suffolk County Historical Society the following officers were elected: President—Nathaniel W. Foster; Vice President—Ephar W. Whitaker, M. D.; Secretary—Walter H. Jaycox; Treasurer—Timothy M. Griffing; Corresponding Secretary—Orville D. Ackerly; Custodian—George F. Stackpole.

—Edward Sands, a bayman, while spearing eels in Hempstead Harbor yesterday, fell through a hole in the ice. He was nearly exhausted when other baymen pulled him out.

—The Amityville Agricultural Fair and Driving Park Association has decided to sell its effects and use the proceeds to pay off the debts.

Yonkers.

—The managers of the Maternity Home have sent out invitations to their many friends for a tea, to be given at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Clubhouse on Monday next, between 4 and 6 and 7 and 10. An omnibus will run between the northern terminus of the Park Avenue trolley line and the clubhouse during the afternoon and evening, free of charge.

—"The Irish Artist" was given last evening in Music Hall for the benefit of St. John's Riverside Hospital. It will be given again as a matinee this afternoon and this evening.

—The Police Board has commended Officers Shea, Brady, James McGowan, and Robinson for recent effective detective work in the discovery and apprehension of criminals.

—The Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Police has been authorized to procure telegraph wires and supplies, at a cost not exceeding $750.

—The Epworth League of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church gave an enjoyable sociable at the home of Miss Barnes last evening.

—The Hibernian Rifles, one of the largest local organizations, had its annual ball last night in Teutonia Hall, and it was largely attended.

—The Republicans have nominated William Riley and Henry Ritchie for Justices of the Peace, to be voted for at the March election.

—An entertainment and reception were given by St. Mary's Church choir in St. Mary's Hall last evening.

—There was a Martha Washington supper last evening at the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church.

—The Nepara Park Fire Company had its annual ball last night in Truman's Hall.

—William Allen Butler gave a reception last evening at Round Oak, his home.

—George W. Cobb, Jr., has gone to Florida for a two months' sojourn.

Westchester County.

—The total amount of taxes to be collected in the town of Ossining this Spring is $70,341.36. The State and county taxes amount to $40,679.35, the rate being $12,672 per $1,000 of assessed valuation. The school taxes amount to $19,711, the rate being $10.164. The highway tax amounts to $9,951.25, the rate being $6.965. The total rate is about $2 less per $1,000 than last year.

—The Colonial Dames gave a supper last evening in the parlors of the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sing Sing.

—The Entré Nous Social Coterie of Sing Sing gave a successful bal masque on Thursday evening in Olive Opera House.

—Sing Sing Prison was closed yesterday and the convicts given a day of rest in their cells.

Weak lungs are strengthened, pleurisy pains relieved, and asthma symptoms subdued by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and colds.—Advertisement.

The Sunday Times

EVERY NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

should read the article telling of the experience of the Guard in

BROOKLYN

during the recent strike. The article will show what was learned in respect to equipment, commissary, and sanitary arrangements, and the best tactics against street mobs. These points will be brought out in interviews with brigade and regimental officers and by official reports. A comparison will be made between the present conditions of the National Guard and its condition at the time of the Buffalo strike three years ago, showing its greater efficiency.

Our German Readers

are sure to be interested in two special articles—the first on the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids from its incipiency to the present, some of the features in which it excels, and methods of treatment which have received much attention from the medical journals of America and Europe. Though founded and maintained by Israelites, it is open for the stricken of all denominations and creeds. Who the men are who manage its affairs.

The other will tell of the struggles and achievements of the United Singers of New-York. How this mammoth male chorus was called into life and how its ranks were augmented until it became the largest band of maennerchor voices in the world. Some of the men who are at its helm.

Still another feature will be a continuation of the discussions relative to

Domestic Service,

the previous installments of which have attracted wide-spread attention. The New-York cooking school, where mission children and working girls learn to cook, and the kitchen garden in the Wilson Industrial School for Girls will be described, and

Mrs. Margaret Sangster

will give her opinion on this intensely interesting subject.

We give a few of the many features

Don't Miss It To-morrow

For its twenty-eight pages will be filled with an extraordinary array of good things. The young and old of both sexes and all conditions of life are certain to find something of personal interest.

Music, Drama, and the Fine Arts

The musical department will contain a long and exhaustive forecast of the season of Wagner opera in German, which will begin on Monday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The article will contain interesting facts about the change from German to French and Italian opera four years ago; about the growth of a damand for new performances of the Wagner dramas, and the inception of the present enterprise. The programme of the season and some information about the leading artists will follow. The article will be illustrated by pictures of scenes from the dramas. The dramatic department will review the events of last week, and present sketches of the plots of the plays of next week. There will be the usual interesting review of art matters, particular attention being paid to the exhibitions of the week.

Book Reviews

The leading feature of the full page devoted to reviews of the newest books will be notices of eleven works of fiction. Among the authors represented are Charles Egbert Craddock, Grant Allen, and Walter Besant. The other articles will review Amos G. Warner's striking volume on American charities, Allen B. Hinds's study of "The Making of the England of Queen Elizabeth," Bernhard Ten Brink's "Five Lectures on Shakespeare," and the new account of the life of Christ written by the three Russians, Peter, Anna, and B. A. F. Mamreov.

Foreign Correspondence

Noah Brooks writes from Funschal of Madeira and the Azores, countries of charming landscapes and succulent fruits, which have retained their originality. This is the first of a series of letters from Mr. Brooks.

Harold Frederic will give his usual reviews on European affairs, and from Paris will come entertaining comment on recent literary and dramatic events in the gay capital.

The First Installment

of a charming story by Anthony Hope, author of "The God of the Car," "The Prisoner of Zenda," &c., entitled,

"The Lady of the Pool,"

will appear.

The Woman's Page

will contain a description of a unique institution, the origin and successful development of which is due to a woman, Miss M. A. Fisher, and the

Home Hotel,

a residence for needy professional workers that is not a charity—its founding, policy, and guests.

Besides all these good things there will be a carefully-written article reviewing the

Big Dog Show of the Week

by the President of the New-Jersey Kennel Club.

28 Readable Pages

DROVE THROUGH THE CROSSING GATES

The Horse Car Just Missed a Train—One Passenger Made Ill.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 22.—A horse car that runs from the entrance of Calvary Cemetery across the Blissville Bridge to the Twenty-third Street ferry, at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, dashed through the gates of the Long Island Railroad crossing in Greenpoint Avenue last night. The gates had just been lowered because of the approach of a train, and the car narrowly escaped being crushed by the locomotive.

The broken ends of the gates smashed every window in the car. Seven passengers were badly scared, the shock to one of them, Miss Nettie Crackers, being so severe that she is now seriously ill at her home, 153 East Review Avenue, this city.

Henry C. Bellin, the car driver, says that he did not drive through the gates, but that a crowd of strikers bombarded the car. The flagman at the crossing says that Bellin did drive though the gates.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator George W. Perkins of California is at the Imperial.

—Mayor Edwin S. Stuart of Philadelphia is at the Westminster.

—Mayor-elect Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia is at the Waldorf.

—Assemblyman D. E. Ainsworth of Oswego is at the Park Avenue.

—Commander George E. Reiter, United States Navy, is at the St. James.

—The Rev. Dr. Lunn of London and President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y.; James W. Scott of Chicago, and Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg are at the Holland.

—Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester, Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo, and G. A. von Lingen, German Consul at Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue.

TWELVE BULLET HOLES IN THE ROOM

Young Arlington Will Not Tell How He Was Shot.

Young Richard Arlington, who was found in Sands Street, near Washington, Brooklyn, Thursday night, in his stocking feet and without a hat, and who had been shot in the left arm, was in a weak condition in the Brooklyn Hospital yesterday.

He refused to give any particulars regarding the manner in which he received his injuries.

Mrs. Belle Ballard, twenty-four years old, who lives in two furnished rooms on the third flat of 149 Adams Street, Brooklyn, notified the police yesterday that Richard Arlington was her brother.

She said that on Thursday night her brother, Joseph Collard, her cousin, and a man named Frank, called on her. They quarreled and she left the room and called on a neighbor. While she was absent, she said, shots were fired, and the three men went away.

The police called at her rooms yesterday and found a dozen bullet holes in the walls and ceiling of one of the rooms.

What the men quarreled about is not known. The police believe Richard Arlington was not the only one shot, and are visiting the hospitals to see if they can get any trace of the other men. It is said, however, that they have gone to New-York.

Newsboy Sweeney Kills Himself.

Edward Sweeney, nineteen years old, committed suicide Thursday night in the hall room he had been occupying in the flat house 1,482 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was a newsboy and worked for Theresa Behlan, a widow, of 29 Brooklyn Avenue.

The family with whom he had boarded moved away on Thursday morning, and he became despondent and turned on the gas.

He left a note which said: "If anything happens to me, give my clothing to Mrs. Behlan, and also all my money."

Forty-one cents was found in his pockets.

Saturday
Feb. 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

FLAGS WERE EVERYWHERE

Washington's Birthday Celebrated in Many Ways.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN VISIT BROOKLYN

The Stars and Stripes Raised in Central and Battery Parks at Sunrise — Parade of Many Sullivans.

Some one has said that the observance of Washington's Birthday is dying out. That must have been before yesterday.

Any one who did not know that the day sacred to the Father of his Country fell upon yesterday must have been deaf and dumb and blind.

Ordinary business was at a standstill. Even the doors of the smaller shops throughout the city were closed, and the big establishments, the public offices, the tall office buildings were all deserted. Down town the streets were almost empty. Up town the throngs were so thick that in upper Broadway and Fifth Avenue passage was at times difficult. It was essentially a day that invited to outdoor exercise. The air was sharp, clear, and bracing, and, though the wind, where it got a good sweep, cut keenly enough, still, the sun shone with generous warmth, and made walking or riding very agreeable. Central Park fairly swarmed with pedestrians and gaily-dressed men and women on horseback and in carriages.

Everywhere—down town, where one would hardly see a human being during half an hour's watching, and up town also—there was an unusually brave display of flags. They fluttered from housetops, from windows, and from doorways. Even in the tenement districts, where the people are kept constantly busy, ordinarily, in getting enough to eat, the Stars and Stripes were liberally shown. Grimy urchins, whose patriotism did not quite extend to the bath-tub, had somehow found a spare penny to invest in a miniature flag, and little girls, also grimy, wore bows of red, white, and blue, or had streamers of the patriotic ribbon twined in their hair.

On each side of the river flags were everywhere. Not a tug or barge was too small to have its pennant, and the big steamboats and steamships were fairly alive with colors. All the transatlantic steamship companies that had vessels in port "dressed ship," making as fine a picture as one could wish to see. The passengers on the ferryboats had the best views of these displays, as from the water the lines of fluttering flags extending from the Battery showed to particular advantage. Even the piers were decked out, and at the American Line the show was almost gorgeous. Wherever a flag could possibly be set, one had been placed, and in the stiff breeze that blew all day the colors stood out in fine wavy lines that were exceedingly beautiful.

The most misanthropic person could not take a walk or cross the river without being convinced that, after all, patriotism is not dying out.

Special celebrations abounded. At all the theatres there were extra matinées, and it was a poor show indeed that did not draw a crowded house. At the dog show and every other place where entertainment was offered the crowds were immense, and every man, woman, and child of them was decked out in holiday attire, most of them wearing knots of ribbon emblematic of the day.

At sunrise the national colors were run up, with the usual ceremonies, at the Battery and in Central Park. Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, G. A. R., assembled at Fort Fisher, in Central Park, almost with the first streak of dawn. The post, sixty strong, was escorted by a full fife and drum corps, and promptly at 6:43 o'clock Augustus S. Claussen, Commander of the post, gave the order, and Comrades Cook, Hawkins, and Raymond, who were at the halyards, drew the flag to the peak of the high staff surmounting the fort. At the instant the banner unfurled to the morning breeze a salute was fired and the fife and drum corps played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

After the flag raising, the post marched to Hildebrand's Café, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, where breakfast was served. Then the post paraded through Third Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue to headquarters, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, where Commander Claussen was presented with a fine regulation dress sword, the gift of the post. Post Commander Cook made the presentation speech, and Commander Claussen responded appropriately and feelingly. The remainder of the morning was spent in having a good time.

Down in Battery Park Christopher R. Forbes, the great-grandson of Sergeant Van Arsdale, who pulled down the British flag when the British soldiers were leaving New-York, raised the Stars and Stripes at sunrise, as he does each year. Mr. Forbes was assisted by the Anderson Zouaves, Sixty-second Regiment. His aides were Capt. George Hoeser, James Wilson, Capt. C. E. Morse, and F. J. Loughan. The large flag belonging to the Park Department was attached to the halyards of the tall pole near the Barge Office, and just at daylight Mr. Forbes pulled it to the top. Then arose a cheer for the Father of his Country and the "red, white, and blue" that went fluttering out over the bay.

A group of emigrants just arrived from Ellis Island toiled along by the flagpole shortly after the flag had been sent up, and the crowd cheered them when it saw that each of the new arrivals carried a tiny American flag, furnished them by the patriotic boarding-house runner who had them in charge.

The volunteer firemen of this city celebrated the day with their brethren in Brooklyn. The Volunteer Firemen's Association, under command of Robert B. Nooney, Commissioner of Jurors, assembled in front of headquarters, at Jefferson Market, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. The steamer that has been the association's pride for many a year was bedecked with the Stars and Stripes. The brakes were burnished until they shone like gold in the sunlight. A fresh coat of paint had been given the steamer, and it fairly glistened. Bouquets were placed in the nozzles.

Harry Howard was in line and said that, despite his years, he felt young again. The firemen formed a hollow square and grasped the rope. The Foreman gave the command through his silver trumpet, there was a tug at the rope, and the steamer creaked and started. The line of march was down Broadway to the City Hall. The firemen drew up for review in the plaza in front of the Hall, but the Mayor was not down town, and Janitor Keese, who in days gone by was a "fire laddie," reviewed his comrades as his Honor's deputy. The "exempts" all knew him, and he was saluted with as much deference as if he had been the city's Chief Executive. The veterans presented a very fine appearance in their buff-colored coats, flaring helmets, and blue ties. A fife and drum corps led the way, and to the sound of martial music the veterans continued the march to the Battery, and thence by the Atlantic Avenue ferry to Brooklyn.

The Volunteer Exempt Firemen and the Sons of the Volunteer Firemen of New-York turned out together. They assembled at their rooms, the Essex Market. The finishing touches were given to the hose cart, and, with Foreman Jacob Robinson and Assistant Foreman Thomas L. Cooper in command, the line started over Grand Street to Broadway, and down that thoroughfare to the Battery, and thence to Brooklyn. The men were attired in uniforms of blue, that closely resembled the uniform worn by the paid firemen. The hose cart was a wonder to look upon. It had been polished and varnished until it looked as though it had come fresh from the maker's hands. No once would have suspected that it had seen long service.

But most enthusiastic of all the celebrations of the day was the march of the Sullivans. Many hundreds strong, they turned out at 9 o'clock in the morning, and some of them have probably not turned in yet; perhaps they will not until Monday.

With a grand banner that bore aloft the proud inscription, "Timothy D. Sullivan Association," and led by Timothy D. Sullivan himself and Major George Krauss on horseback, and with a host of strong-limbed Bowery boys in line, the procession was a sight that made every bosom in Senator Sullivan's district and out of it swell with pride.

Of the Sullivan family there were, besides the chieftain, Florrie K. Sullivan, James R. Sullivan, Timothy J. Sullivan, Dennis Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, Joseph Sullivan, Jerry Sullivan, Capt. Thomas Sullivan, James Sullivan, David Sullivan, and James Sullivan. All these Sullivans marched proudly at the head of the procession.

"Major" Krauss rode his charger like a veteran. He had a mounted staff, consisting of Julius Simons, Charley Johnson, Philip Benjamin, William Hanson, Coroner Shultz, Jacob Mittnacht, Walter Keach, William Calvert Baker, Daniel Finn, leader in the First Assembly District, and Barney Rourke.

The start was from the Commanche Club, 207 Bowery, where the marchers tricked themselves out in blue soldier uniforms and armed themselves with wooden muskets. There were twelve picked men who got big bear shakos, and "Dry Dollar" himself placed himself at the head of this company.

Two bands, made up of the most famous musicians on the east side, furnished the marching measure, and promptly at 9 o'clock the word was given to go. The route lay along the Bowery to Catharine Street, to South Street, to James Slip, to New-Chambers, to Centre Street, to Franklin Street, to Broadway, to Vesey, to Washington, to the Battery.

At the Battery the order was given to break ranks, and the company was embarked in five special trains on the elevated road for Sulzer's Park, in Harlem. Arriving at the park, the rank and file swarmed all over the place, examining the dinner arrangements, ranging six deep before the various bars and closely inspecting the shooting ranges, where 900 men who held tickets were to compete for the prizes that were offered. Many scattered about the neighboring streets and into the corner bar-rooms, all of which did much business.

As soon as possible the shooting for prizes commenced, each man having only one shot at the target. The match was finished at 5:30 o'clock, and the judges announced that they would measure the targets and give the names of the prize winners in three or four days.

During the afternoon about 300 women from the Third and Sixth Wards visited the park, but, as the assemblage was essentially a "stag" party, most of them left after a short stay.

Among the others who called at the park were ex-Mayor Grant, Harry Delmour, State Senator Guy, ex-Assemblyman Minnacht, Congressman Sulzer, Alderman Long, and Assistant District Attorney Bradley.

After the target shooting was over, interest centred in the huge ballroom, and an effort was made to dance, but the crowd was so dense that the attempt was given up in despair. The number then in the park and casino reached into the thousands, as the entrance gate had been thrown wide open, and all entered who desired. The idlers crowded in by hundreds, and soon the barrooms, dancing floors, boxes, and music platform were all filled with people.

Senator Sullivan received great homage on all sides, and wherever he went a crowd rushed forth to shake his hand.

The New-York State Democracy of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District observed the day by formally opening a clubhouse at 170 East Ninety-fifth Street. There was speechmaking and a reception that lasted from 4 to 10 o'clock P. M.

At the Workingman's School of the United Relief Works of the Society for Ethical Culture, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, the day was celebrated by special exercises. The patrons of the school were invited, and during the morning they were entertained by the scholars of the various branches, who gave exhibitions of clay modeling, free-hand drawing, music, and other arts. Felix Adler addressed the visitors and the scholars in the assembly rooms, explaining the work of the school and the vast progress it has made since its establishment a few years ago.

The programme by the children consisted of several tableaus, songs, and compositions. The thirteen original States were represented by thirteen girls wearing appropriate costumes. Then came a representation of the "Genius of Freedom" and a song, entitled "Ye Friends of Freedom."

Frieda Hermann read a composition entitled "Washington's Youth." Otto Pallich read a composition on "The Great Commander," and Waldo Adler one on "Washington as President."

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by forty-four children representing the States of the Union. "The Homage of the Nations" was represented by four young ladies. The exercises closed with the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Early yesterday morning Janitor John Williams of the Corn Exchange Bank Building, at Beaver and William Streets, hoisted the bank's new flag in honor of the day. A strong northwest wind was blowing, and some time before noon the flag, which measured 20 by 30 feet, was blown from the halyards and out of sight.

BROOKLYN OBSERVED THE DAY.

Those Who Had Flags Hoisted Them and There Was a Big Parade.

Everybody who owned an American flag in Brooklyn yesterday displayed it in honor of the natal day of George Washington.

All public offices were closed, as were the banks and business places. The city had a Sunday air about it, everything was so quiet.

The most conspicuous celebration of the day was the parade of the volunteer firemen.

The line of march was from Harrison and Henry Streets, to Remsen Street, to and across City Hall Park, to Fulton Street, to Myrtle Avenue, to Jay Street, to Fulton Street, to Boerum Place, to Livingston Street, to Court Street, to Schermerhorn Street, to Lafayette Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to the fountain, and return.

The feature of the parade was Harry Howard, who was at the head of the procession, with the Uniformed Exempt Firemen's Association of New-York City. Also in line were these organizations:

Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, Niagara Hose No. 5 Association, Maspeth Engine No. 4, Maspeth, L. I.; Islip Hose No. 2, Islip, L. I.; Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Woodsburg, L. I.; Vigilant Engine Company, East Rockaway; Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, Lindbrook; Niagara Engine Company No. 5, Tompkinsville, S. I.; Fearless Hook and Ladder Company, Middle Village, L. I.; Maspeth Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, Maspeth, L. I.; Amityville Hook and Ladder Company, Amityville, L. I.

Veteran Volunteer Firemen, Brooklyn; McLean Engine No. 3, Passaic, N. J.; Volunteer, Veteran and Exempt Firemen's Sons, New-York; Sea Cliff Hook and Ladder Company, Sea Cliff, L. I.; Exempt Firemen's Association, Yonkers, N. Y.; Excelsior Hose No. 2, Jamaica, L. I.; Flatbush Fire Department, Melrose Hose, Washington Engine Company; Union Engine Company, Gravesend Beach; Medora Hook and Ladder Company, West Brighton, S. I.

New Lots Exempt Firemen's Association, Friendship Hose No. 1, West Hoboken, N. J.; Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company, Stapleton, S. I.; Atlantic Engine No. 1, Rockaway Beach; Tiernan Hook and Ladder Company, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Exempt Firemen's Association, Brooklyn; Windsor Hose No. 3, Windsor Terrace, L. I.; Coney Island Fire Department; Atlantic Engine No. 1, Atlantic Hose No. 1, Atlantic Hook and Ladder No. 1, Coney Island Cadet Company, Liberty Hook and Ladder Company, Bath Beach, L. I.

Munson S. Brown was the Grand Marshal and his aides were Lawrence W. Clarke, Frank Kelly, J. D. Brown, and P. J. Kehoe.

Exercises at the Protectory.

VAN NEST, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated to-day by the inmates of the New-York Catholic Protectory with appropriate exercises. About 300 invited guests were present, including Archbishop Corrigan, Commodore Elbridge E. Gerry, Edward Lauterbach, C. B. V. Formes, the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, and the officials of the institution.

The programme was as follows: Potpourri, by the Westchester Protectory Band; address by William O'Reilly; chorus, "'Tis Born," by the protectory choir; Indian club swinging, by the senior class; solo, "My Mother," by Kearnon Norton; calisthenics, with rings, by the junior class; oration, "Washington," by Daniel Sheehan; solo, "Hurrah, We Are Safe," by Edgar Caldwell; military tactics, under the command of Major John F. Leary, United States Army; recitation; "The Battle of Life," William Golden; gymnastics, by the second class; Old Glory and Young America, by the New-York Catholic Protectory athletes.

After the exercises the visitors reviewed the cadets, and then went to the banquet hall, where a fine luncheon was served. Speeches were made by Mr. Gerry, Edward Lauterbach, the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, and J. Stern.

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Archbishop Ireland Defines It to a Chicago Audience.

EXILE FOR STAY-AT-HOME VOTERS

The American Republic a Supreme Act of Confidence in Man—Observance of Washington's Birthday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the citizens of Chicago to-day on a more elaborate scale than ever before, excepting for the enforced absence of the military parade, which has been part of the birthday celebrations for the last twenty years. The reason for this was that the Legislature has failed to appropriate the money needed to equip the Chicago brigade of the National Guard with great-coats, the old ones having been made unpresentable by railroad-strike duty.

As in recent years, the Union League Club took the leading part in arranging the celebration in the public schools, the patriotic exercises at the Auditorium in the afternoon, when Archbishop Ireland was the orator, and at the Union League Clubhouse at night. Oratory, patriotic speeches, and feasting were joined at the latter event. At Grace Episcopal Church there was a brilliant gathering of the clergy, members of the Loyal Legion and of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Bishops Hale of Cairo, McLaren of Chicago, and Seymour of Springfield were among those who took part in the special religious service. Bishop Seymour delivered the oration.

Archbishop Ireland spoke at the Auditorium exercises on "American Citizenship." Beginning his oration by paying a lofty tribute to the immortal first citizen, he continued: "The Republic of America was a supreme act of confidence in man, a confession, such as had never been heard before, of human dignity and human ability. Its creation was the boldest act recorded in history."

The Archbishop said, in reminding his audience of the responsibility of citizenship: "The American refusing to vote on election day merits disfranchisement or exile. The American boasting of his political indolence proclaims his shame. Thoughtful writers mark as the most pernicious foe of democracy the indifference toward the political life of the country practiced by respectable, well-meaning, and educated citizens. I am afraid some of us are not altogether free from the undemocratic feeling that we lose our self-respect if, on election day, we mingle on equal terms with all social classes. Far from us be the feeling. When we mingle with men as citizens we mingle with noblemen. Among the misfortunes of America I mention the caucus and primary, by which a few are able to impose upon a whole party their own choice of candidates. A royal work of patriotism is to rid the country of them, or so transform them that their verdict shall in some manner be the verdict of the party and not merely, as it now is, that of the expert wire-pullers and slate-makers. The political boss is the outgrowth of ignorant and vicious citizenship and his reign fosters the low element which makes it possible. Bribery at the polls is demoniac mockery of manhood. It is execrable to use the power of office to force citizens into making contributions either to purchase protection or to secure exemption from penalties. The people always stamp out such dreadful evils with relentless energy."

TOO BUSY TO CELEBRATE.

Congress Remains in Session Considering Routine Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Although Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by the closing of the schools and many business places, and a military parade, the Congress took no official notice of the holiday. So short is the time before the expiration of the session, that every hour now is precious. Had this been the long session the memory of Washington would have been appropriately honored to-day in the upper chamber at least.

The Senate, in 1888, at the suggestion of Mr. Hoar, adopted a resolution providing that on Feb. 22, the presiding officer should read Washington's farewell address, after which the Senate should adjourn as a further mark of its appreciation of "the Father of his country." Mr. Ingalls was then President pro tempore, of the Senate. There are few better elocutionists than the Kansas statesman, and his reading of the famous words of Washington was admirable.

Some time later, when Mr. Ingalls had left the Senate and Mr. Manderson was President pro tempore, the Senate again decided to celebrate the holiday by listening to the "farewell address," and the honor fell to Mr. Manderson, who acquitted himself creditably.

Last year, for the third time, the Senate adopted a resolution, calling for the reading of the address, and as a mark of its favor designated Senator Martin of Kansas as the reader. Prosy speeches on the Indian Appropriation bill were all that visitors to the Senate heard to-day. There were many strangers in the Capitol, and the corridors and show places were thronged most of the day.

PHILADELPHIA'S OBSERVANCE.

A Free Library Opened and Many Celebrations Held.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Ceremonies of a more extended character than have been known for years marked to-day's celebration in this city of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

The principal event was at the Academy of Music this morning, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The students of the university, preceded by the Naval Reserve Band, marched in a body from the university buildings to the Academy. Gov. Hastings presided and made an introductory address. The orator of the day was Prof. John Bach McMaster, the historian, who is a member of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

Another affair was the formal opening this morning of the free library of Philadelphia, which will be fostered by the Pepper income, and by city appropriations.

Robert Ellis Thompson delivered a lecture this afternoon on "Washington, and the Man who Most Influenced Him," in Independence Hall, under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Dames.

FESTIVITIES AT NEWPORT.

Naval Officers Give a Ball in the War College Building.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 22.—A ball in honor of Washington's Birthday was given in the War College Building to-night by the naval officers stationed here. Three hundred guests were present. The ballroom was the east-end lecture room.

Supper was served in the library. The committee in charge consisted of Surgeon Millard H. Crawford, Lieut. George R. Marvel, and Lieut. E. E. Capehart, who led the german with Miss Taylor, daughter of Capt. Taylor of the War College. The guests included all the army and naval officers here and their families, officers of the Minneapolis, and the Winter colony of cottagers. Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Mrs. F. W. Dickens, and Mrs. George A. Converse, wives of the commandants of the several divisions of the stations, received. The ladies' gowns were very elaborate.

POUGHKEEPSIE'S COLONIAL BALL

Many Gowns with Histories Worn by the Ladies.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22.—The biggest society event of the season was the Colonial Ball to-night. Immediately after the grand march sixteen couples danced an old-fashioned Court minuet in colonial costumes. The men wore kneebreeches and wigs, and the ladies genuine old colonial gowns.

Miss May M. Sanford wore a gown of moire brocade which had been in the Sanford family over a hundred years. Miss Alice Crary wore the wedding gown of Cornelia, youngest daughter of Isaac de Peyster, who was once Mayor of New-York. Miss de Peyster was afterward the wife of Oliver Teller. The gown is of yellow and white brocade, and is nearly two centuries old. Miss Mina Frost wore a gown of the French Court style, over eighty years old. Similar gowns were worn by Miss Sara Platt and Miss Louise Schofield. Gowns of historical interest were also worn by Miss Edith Livingston Crary, Miss Helen Miles, and Miss Helen Cornwell.

Tablet Unveiled at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was fittingly observed by a partial suspension of business and by a number of special celebrations given in honor of the day, and the illustrious personage whose anniversary it was.

The tablet erected at the base of the Battle Monument to mark the spot where the Declaration of Independence was first read in Maryland, was unveiled this afternoon in the presence of Mayor Latrobe, the members of the City Council, and a large number of citizens.

Patriotic Exercises at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated here to-day with more than the usual number of events. Exercises were held under the auspices of the different patriotic organizations in the Hyperion this afternoon. Mayor Hendricks presided, and the Hon. E. Benton and the Rev. E. W. Poteat made the principal addresses. Incidents in the lives of Washington and other soldier heroes were illustrated. There were extensive celebrations by the pupils of the high and grammar schools.

THE FUNERAL OF WASHINGTON.

His Burial at Mount Vernon, Va., with Military Honors.

In view of the unusual interest taken yesterday in the celebration of Washington's Birthday, an account of the funeral of the first President, published in The Ulster County Gazette of Jan. 4, 1800, makes interesting reading at this time.

Washington died at Mount Vernon, Va., on Dec. 14, 1799, and was buried on Dec. 18. The Ulster County Gazette was published in Kingston, N. Y., and news was a long time in traveling in those days, from the Old Dominion to the Empire State. The account reads as follows:

George Town, Dec. 20.—On Wednesday last, the mortal part of WASHINGTON the Great—the Father of His Country and the Friend of man, was consigned to the tomb, with solemn honors and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles round, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were groves—the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble manshion—but alas! the august inhabitant was now no more. The great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but oh! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes, fallen!—yes! fallen! fallen!

In the long and lofty Portico, where oft the Hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to depress the dignity of the spirit, which lately dwelt in that lifeless form! There those who paid the last sad honours to the benefactor of his country took an impressive—a farewell view.

On the ornament at the head of the coffin was inscribed SURGE AD JUDICIUM, about the middle of the coffin GLORIA DEO, and on the silver plate,

GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Departed this life on the 14th of December, 1799, Aet. 68.

Between three and four o'clock the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river firing minute guns awoke afresh our solemn sorrow, the corpse was removed, a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

The procession was formed and moved in the following order:

Cavalry, Infantry, Guard. } With arms reversed.

Music.
Clergy.

The General's horse, with his saddle, holsters, and pistols.

Cols.	Pall bearers	Pall bearers	Cols.
Sims,			Gilpin,
Ramsey,	Corpse		Marsteller,
Payne.			Little.

Mourners.
Masonic bretheren.
Citizens.

When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the bank of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched toward the Mount and formed their lines—the clergy, the Masonic Brothers and the citizens descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the Church was performed. The firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantry—the cavalry and eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States and to the departed Hero.

The sun was now setting. Alas! the Son of Glory was set forever. No—the name of WASHINGTON, the American President and General, will triumph over death! The unclouded brightness of his Glory will illuminate the future ages!

AN ODD CONSTITUTIONAL COMPLICATION

It Will Probably Cost the State Several Thousand Dollars.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A queer complication arises under the new Constitution, by which the State will lose several thousand dollars. The agents of the State Forest Commission have seized between 19,000 and 20,000 logs which were cut by timber thieves. They are in five lots in Essex, Hamilton, and Herkimer Counties. The first thought of the commission was to sell the logs at auction. The Attorney General was consulted, and he advised their sale, the proceeds to be covered into the fund for the purchase of Adirondack park lands. Then he was requested to give a written opinion, which he did, saying that, under the new Constitution, the Forest Commission was prohibited from selling or giving away any land or timber on the State lands. As the result of this latter opinion the agents have been notified to allow the confiscated timber to remain where it is piled. It will lie and rot unless some way is found to evade the Constitutional provision.

To Help an Unfortunate Cripple.

The Charity Organization Society has had under its care for some years a man who lost both his arms above the elbow in a railroad accident. Unhappily, he had no legal redress, as he was to blame, and he had so recently entered the service of the company that he had no moral claim upon it. The society has found a home for him where he is employed as much as possible, but it is necessary to pay something for his board in addition in a suitable institution. The society therefore appeals (No. 66) for $150 for this purpose.

Remittances may be sent to the society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be duly acknowledged by the General Secretary.

Smiled and Went His Way.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 22.—Because Pastor John E. Raymond of the Baptist church has refused to take further part in revival services here, if the sensational methods of Evangelist Cressey are continued, the latter said to the former to-day:

"Why, you have no faith in God."

"Yes, I have," said Parson Raymond; "but I don't think God favors the way you are conducting these services."

Evangelist Cressey retorted: "You have not faith enough to pull a gnat out of the mud."

Pastor Raymond smiled and went his way. He will preach on Sunday on "What Is a Revival?"

Changed to Life Imprisonment.

DENISON, Texas, Feb. 22.—Hunt, the murderer who was to have been hanged here to-day, escaped the gallows at the last moment, the Governor having commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

ITS NEW CHAPEL OPENED

Work Accomplished by the Christian Alliance Home.

WANDERERS WHO LENT ASSISTANCE

President Mackay Reviews the Good Deeds of the Alliance—The Dedication Services and Those Who Took Part.

The new chapel attached to the Industrial Christian Alliance Home, at 170 Bleecker Street, was dedicated yesterday, with a series of services which began at 9:30 A. M. and continued until near midnight. The day also marked the anniversary of the opening of the home, so that the celebration was of a double character.

The services began with a morning prayer and praise meeting, which was conducted by President George D. Mackay and Secretary Arthur W. Milbury. The chapel, which accommodates 200 persons, was crowded with men and women interested in the mission work of the alliance and with inmates of the home. This first service was followed, at 11 o'clock, with a mother's prayer meeting, which was led by Mrs. A. L. Prindle, matron of the Florence Crittenton Night Mission. Luncheon was served at noon, and a general reception was held from 2 to 3:30 o'clock.

The principal service of the day was opened at 4 o'clock. It was expected that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur would be present and make addresses, but they sent letters of regret. Among those who took part were the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson of the Judson Memorial, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards of Plainfield, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford.

G. D. Mackay presided and made a brief address of welcome, and the congregation sang, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Secretary Milbury offered prayer, and then the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," was sung. President Mackay read a report of the work accomplished by the alliance since its incorporation.

"Three years ago to-day," said President Mackay, "we asked our friends to meet us for the first time. This work had just been started in the small house at 113 Macdougal Street, and we were beginning to put into practice the idea of 'helping men to help themselves.' At the public meeting that evening in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. James M. King quoted, as expressing the spirit of the alliance: 'In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk,' and added the nineteenth century interpretation thereof, 'Divine help and human help the inspiration of self-help.' These two quotations are embodied in the seal of the alliance.

"The growth of our work soon compelled us to take this building, and now we are occupying two other large buildings—one at 159 Bleecker Street, another in Chatham Square, and four other smaller stations in various parts of the city.

"Among the multitudes of men who wander our streets there are many who have long been away from father's house, who have starved long enough on husks, and who have said: 'I will arise and go to my father.' This father may be in a distant State or far-away land, or he may be gathered to his fathers, and for these it is our privilege to take the father's place.

"Look at this beautiful chapel. It has been built, decorated, and lettered entirely by homeless men who have come to us for aid. I wish you could have walked through this building a year ago. It was to all intents and purposes an abandoned wreck, tenanted by sixty or seventy Italian families. Some of the floors were rotted away. The cellar was filled with dirt. Very much in the way of repairs remains yet to be done, but all the wonderful changes so far effected have been done by the men who came to us from the streets.

"The entire expense of the work last year was, in round figures, $19,252. The various industries returned $8,481; a conservative estimate of the money value of the labor contributed last Winter to the Business Men's Relief Committee—the relief work of the alliance—is $18,000, and not less than $5,000 worth of labor has been put into this building in the last year. These figures, though real, do not show in our income.

"Since the beginning of the work 1,372 persons have given the alliance $35,412.86 in money. When we moved into this building the extent of our work at once trebled. Within a month came the financial crash. Our People's Five-Cent Restaurant and grocery last Winter enabled us to give the poor of the city 1,580,000 meals at an entire cost of less than $32,000, and at the same time give several months' employment to 100 men.

"In the three years the alliance gave 69,383 lodgings, 216,612 meals, and a temporary home, employment, and clothing to 1,352 men, for 540 of whom it found situations. It is by no means the intention to give men a permanent home here.

"We gave in 1892 44,376 meals, at a cost of $3,416.57; in 1893, 62,836 meals, at a cost of $4,153.87, and in 1894, 125,470 meals, at a cost of $4,477.04."

"Where is My Wandering Boy To-night?" was sung by Mrs. Annie M. Burch, and the Rev. D. Edward Judson then preached the dedication sermon.

"When electric light has become a thing of common use," said Dr. Judson, "we are apt to forget the struggles of the inventor to make his dream a reality. A great many people may use invective against wrong, but it is a much different thing to right wrong. I have known ministers who thought when they had approved of down-town churches they had already half endowed them. There are many people who have pious thoughts, but who never do anything practically to demonstrate their piety.

"We need not be solicitous, because what we all do is not large. Let that all go and be thankful we are able to do a little well. There are many who are doing work that does not look large, but who are touching life at many points. Some of the humblest work done in this city is the most sanctifying. Our work is not measured by appearances, but by results.

"We should not take account of what we ourselves accomplish. We are not working by the piece, but by time. Redeem the time, because the days are evil."

Secretary Milbury asked those present to subscribe $1,000, to pay for the furnishing of the chapel. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. James M. King.

"Many years ago," said Dr. King, "a number of men who rejected the divinity of Christ started a chapel for sailors and preached beauty of character; but Jack did not want that kind of preaching. Then Father Taylor came along and preached the saving power of Christ for sinners, and in fifteen months the whole pulpit of Boston admitted that Father Taylor was a greater conservator of the peace than the entire police force.

"I like to see people move up town, but I have a contempt for those who stay there and neglect the lower sections of the city. People should remember the down-town districts and assist in such work as our alliance is doing."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford said: "The importance of such work as this cannot be overestimated, but your success will depend on your own efforts. There is no avocation which, if pursued alone, does not produce heart sickness and ennui, except the work of the Gospel. That never produces such effects, and, if we can get men and women in the higher walks of life to give up part of their time and possessions to the work of benefiting their fellow-men, it is a relief to them.

"There is no chance for workingmen to get better homes and better wages unless they stand together."

A consecration service, at which a number of brief addresses were made, was held last evening. A grand rally of mission workers will be held in the chapel to-night.

Auctioneer Mount Dies Suddenly.

William S. Mount, sixty-one years old, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 1,495 Broadway. He was in the auction business at 36 Worth Street. He was apparently in good health Thursday, but early yesterday was seized with a sudden attack of illness. The physician who was called said that death resulted from natural causes.

ACTOR-MANAGER HARE'S TOUR

His Plan to Visit This Country in December Next—Mr. Helmsley, His Agent, Now Here.

John Hare, the actor-manager of the Garrick Theatre, London, England, has concluded to make the "grand tour," and will appear in New-York City in December next.

For the purpose of making preliminary inquiries, and possibly some advance arrangements, he had Charles T. H. Helmsley come here. Mr. Helmsley arrived on the Majestic on Wednesday, and, from inquiries he has been enabled to make, he feels that Mr. Hare will score a great success. In speaking of Mr. Hare's tour yesterday, Mr. Helmsley said:

"Mr. Hare has had the 'grand tour' in contemplation for some time, but has heretofore been unable to determine whether to undertake it or not. He definitely determined upon it a short time ago, and I came over to look into the arrangements, and to obtain opinions upon the feasibility of his plans.

"I am glad to say there seems to be no reason why he should not carry out his present intention, and I have cabled him to that effect.

"He will begin his tour by playing in New-York in December, and will cross the Continent, stopping at all the large cities to San Francisco, which city he will reach, if his present ideas are carried out, in May, 1896. From there he will go to Australia, and so on around the world to England.

"He has not yet decided upon his plays, so far as I am informed, but as his repetory includes many plays in which he has earned a world-wide reputation. His most prominent successes of late years have been made in 'A Pair of Spectacles,' 'The Profligate,' 'A Fool's Paradise,' and 'An Old Jew,' and it is fair to presume that some, if not all, of these will be produced before American audiences.

"Mr. Hare will select a first-rate company to support him, the greater portion of which, I believe, will consist of men and women who have been with him at the Garrick Theatre for years, although as yet the personnel of his company has not been decided on. Mr. Hare has a reputation at home for doing thoroughly whatever he undertakes."

Mr. Helmsley declined to say whom he had consulted in regard to Mr. Hare's contemplated tour, or what arrangements he had made, as he thought, under the circumstances, it would be improper to do so at present. Later on, when his arrangements are more generally completed, he will make the plans known.

STREET CLEANERS TO WORK HARD

CONTRACTORS ENGAGED TO CLEAN TEMPORARY DUMPING PLACES.

To Begin the Use of Manilla Bags on Monday—Removing Snow West of Eighth Avenue.

It was very quiet yesterday around the office of Superintendent Robbins of the Street-Cleaning Department.

Mr. Robbins was there, as usual, but the men with shovels, that have been swarming about the porches of the Criminal Courts Building for several weeks, were absent.

There were not many men or carts of the Street-Cleaning Department to be seen about the down-town streets, and many of the extra men were taking a day off.

Col. Waring was attending a reunion of his brigade at Trenton, N. J., and Deputy Commissioner Moore was looking after the Commissioner's business.

Deputy Commissioner Moore said that the contracts for clearing away the ashes and garbage from the temporary dumping grounds had all been made, and he believed that in a week's time the dumping grounds would be clean again.

There is a formidable pile of ashes and rubbish at the foot of Canal Street. The strong wind that was blowing yesterday caught up scraps of paper about the dumping places and scattered them along the neighboring streets, and also sprinkled ashes over the passers-by. The dumping grounds are becoming malodorous, and persons who have to go in their vicinity suffer considerable annoyance. There are about 1,000 loads of stuff at the foot of Canal Street.

About one-third of the garbage that lay at Peck Slip had been removed yesterday. The garbage at Coenties Slip remained undisturbed. Boys added to the vexations of the policemen by kindling fires that spread among the papers and refuse, and raised foul-smelling smoke.

The contractors who have been engaged to remove the stuff from the dumps began work in earnest last night, and, according to Deputy Commissioner Moore, they will keep at it night and day until the work is finished.

There are sections of Pearl Street, Cliff Street, and other streets on the lower east side that have not been cleaned. Some men were at work with picks and shovels in that part of the city yesterday, and the force was increased last night. Generally speaking, the down-town streets presented a fairly respectable appearance yesterday.

Deputy Commissioner Moore said yesterday:

"No complaints have been sent to this office about the temporary dumping grounds. We can get them cleaned up more cheaply by contract than by doing the work ourselves. The contracts were completed this morning. As many carts as can be used to advantage at each dumping ground will be set to work at once. All the dumps should be in good shape in a week's time.

"The work of cleaning the streets is going on to-day in every part of the city. It being a holiday, the force is somewhat reduced. There are about 500 extra men working.

"Many complaints have come in about certain west side streets, in nearly every instance the streets complained about were the ones where we had been requested to let the snow remain. There have also been many complaints made about the icy condition of Forty-second Street near the Grand Central Station. I found, on investigation, that water was all the time leaking down from the ash pans of the elevated railroad. I complained about it, and I have just received a letter from the Superintendent stating that repairs will be made immediately.

"Much of the objectionable stuff in the dumps has been brought there by private carts. We are keeping close watch now to prevent further practices of that sort. Commissioner Waring issued orders yesterday to the District Superintendents and Dump In

from the Fifth North Carolina District, to reimburse him in the contest for his seat, was ruled out on a point of order.

Without completing the reading of the bill the committee rose.

TO PUSH THE POOLING BILL.

Senate Steering Committee May Demand a Sunday Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There is a prospect of lively scenes to-morrow in the Senate Chamber. The Democratic steering committee of the Senate this afternoon agreed that to-morrow at 3 o'clock the Pooling bill should be taken up, and that the meeting should be prolonged through Sunday, if necessary to its passage.

When the opponents of the bill heard the news they became very much excited, and openly avowed their intention to filibuster to defeat this plan. Just before the Senate went into executive session Mr. Pettigrew, who has taken an active stand against the bill, said he understood that there was a scheme on foot to force a Sunday session, and gave notice of his intention to do everything possible to block it. Several of the most aggressive Senators in the body, Mr. Chandler being one of the number, are arrayed against this measure, and express confidence in their ability to defeat it. They will not hesitate to resort to the most obstructive tactics. Any opportunity will be seized by Mr. Chandler to make an extra session necessary. All Senators who live and have large local interests in Washington favor an extra session. Should the steering committee's plans fail, the chances of the Pooling bill will not be worth much.

The Senate has not yet finished consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. An effort was made to-day by Mr. Morgan to secure the adoption, in the form of an amendment to this measure, of the bill, which he recently introduced, dividing the Indian Territory into three judicial districts and providing for the establishment of United States courts. A great many people who are acquainted with the conditions now existing in the Indian Territory favor the Morgan bill. The Indian Courts are notoriously inefficient, and the great intervals of country between them render it practically impossible for the Government to maintain order. The disturbances in the last few months opened the eyes of many people to the judiciary needs of the Territory, and the Morgan bill is the outgrowth of the movement to improve matters. The Senate decided to-day that this bill could not be properly offered as an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill. Owing to the short time remaining, it is thought that Mr. Morgan will not be able to push his bill to a successful issue.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Recommendations Made by the Joint Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Dockery of Missouri, Chairman of the Joint Commission to examine the executive departments, to-day submitted to the House three measures recommending changes in their present organization and business methods.

The first recommends the abolition of the office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and requires the Solicitor of the Treasury to perform the work of that office. The second recommends the abolition of receivers for public moneys in land offices and substitutes a special land inspector for them. The commission does not indorse this change, but simply submits the recommendation as made by the experts.

The third relates to the bonds of public officers.

The report on this subject gives the numerous laws relating to bonding officers and a table showing the class, number, and amount of bonds. From these, the report says, it will be seen how confused are the laws governing the approval of bonds and the determination of the amounts of those not fixed by Congress. Further than this, there is no provision made for the examination of bonds at regular intervals, to determine whether the amount is sufficient or the sureties solvent, except in one instance—that of the paymasters of the army, the law requiring that they be renewed each four years or oftener by order of the President.

Details of the report end with recommending that the amount of any bond to be given by any officer, employe, depository, agency or agent, or contractor, of the Government of the United States, except where the law provides the basis for ascertaining the amount by calculation, shall be determined by the head of the Executive Department or establishment concerned and the Secretary of the Treasury jointly, and it is recommended that the bonds shall be approved by the head of the department, court, or other establishment concerned in the performance of the duties or employment for the proper performance of which the bonds are given, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary may assign to subordinate officers of the department of the Treasury the duty of approving bonds of officers and others belonging to that department, and not employed at Washington. Bonds should be examined every two years by the officer approving them, to determine the sufficiency of the amount and sureties, and all bonds should be renewed at least every four years.

Mr. Dockery does not expect to pass this matter this Congress, and simply submits it for information and a proper basis for action on the subject by the next Congress.

WANT THE NAVY BUILT UP.

Senate Naval Committee in Favor of Building More Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The increase in the navy authorized by the House bill meets with the hearty support of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. A special meeting was held this morning for the purpose of considering the bill, and a unanimous recommendation was made to the Committee on Appropriations favoring the construction of the three battle ships and the twelve torpedo boats provided for in the House bill.

An amendment also was agreed to that, in the matter of the construction of the torpedo boats, the use of steel, metal, or alloy be left with the Secretary of the Navy—the law now limiting him to the use of steel alone.

Another amendment recommended, looked upon by the Naval Committee as important, is one that prohibits the reduction from sea pay in the pay of any officer on sea duty who is temporarily detailed to perform other duties. This amendment was adopted by the Senate last year, but was stricken out in the House. It was reported by the House committee this year, but was stricken out on a point or order made against it. There now appears to be a good chance for getting it into the bill. Both naval committees look upon this practice as unjust to officers.

PROPOSES TO PAY SUGAR BOUNTIES

Amendment Offered in the Senate to the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Blackburn to-day, by direction of the majority of the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which provides for the payment of the sugar bounty claimed to be due by the domestic sugar growers.

It provides that there shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to those producers and manufacturers of sugar in the United States from maple sap, beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown in the United States who complied with the provisions of the bounty law, as contained in Schedule E of the Tariff act of 1890, a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugars testing not less than 90° by the polariscope, and 1¾ cents per pound on all sugars testing less than 90° and not less than 80°, manufactured and produced by them previous to Aug. 28, 1894, and upon which no bounty has been paid, and for this purpose the sum of $238,289 is appropriated.

It further provides that there shall be paid to those producers who complied with the McKinley bounty law by filing application for license and the bond required prior to July 1, 1894, and who would have been entitled to receive a license, a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent a pound on the sugars actually manufactured and produced in the United States, testing not less than 80° during the period commencing Aug. 28, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, and for this purpose $5,000,000 is appropriated.

The usual precautions are taken to protect the Government, and the bounty is to be paid only upon proof satisfactory to the Commissioner. After providing for the details in connection with the payment of the bounty, the amendment concludes with a provision that any person not entitled to the bounty who shall, with intent to defraud, apply for or receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding $5,000 or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both.

HILL'S PARTIAL VICTORY.

The Suburban Railway Bill Makes Its Reappearance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Hill is extracting some satisfaction from the fact that his crusade against the Senate District Committee has resulted in the reporting by the committee of a bill granting the right of entry to the city to the Suburban Railway Company.

Mr. Hill has been trying for weeks to induce the committee to report this bill, and only when he threatened to retaliate was he able to drag the measure from the committee's pigeonhole. His victory was incomplete, however, for the committee failed to make a recommendation regarding the bill, and reported favorably another measure, which gives to another company the right of way over a portion of the route referred to in the other bill. Mr. Hill's interest in this measure is confined to his willingness to aid the widow of Clarence Miller, who recently died in Albany, who owns stock in the Suburban Company. The chances are against the passage of the bill in this session.

A House Election Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Committee on Elections to-day decided the Goode-Epes contested election case from the Fourth Virginia district in favor of Mr. Epes, the sitting member. The vote on the case was 7 to 4, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Lockwood, Lawson, Hayes, Patterson, Denson, and Jones, all Democrats. Nays—Messrs. Waugh, Daniels, McCall, and Thomas, Republicans. Mr. Wheeler of Illinois, Republican, was present, but did not vote, and Mr. McCall, who voted nay, reserved the right to change his vote.

Visitors to West Point and Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Speaker Crisp announced to-day the appointment of the following visitors:

To the West Point Military Academy—Representatives Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) Washington, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Milliken, (Rep., Me.)

To the Naval Academy—Representatives Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) and Hull, (Rep., Iowa.)

THE DESTITUTION AMONG OHIO MINERS

The Men Last Year Earned Only from $75 to $125 Each.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The commission appointed by the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo to make an official investigation of the destitution of the miners in the Hocking Valley and Sunday Creek Valley has made a partial report.

In the localities so far visited the commission has discovered that the miners last year earned only from $75 to $125 each, largely because of the great national strike, and that by working regularly they could have earned from $2 to $3 every day.

It is stated that of the 10,000 or 12,000 miners in the two valleys, fully one-third, representing, with their families, nearly 15,000 persons, are in greater or less distress.

With reference to future prospects, all the miners declare that it is not encouraging. They are almost a unit in saying that there are at least 50 per cent. too many miners in the two valleys for the amount of work that can be supplied, and many of them are making preparations to locate on farms or seek other employment.

The commission says that distress exists to a degree which demands more than ordinary attention.

MAYOR STRONG'S CRUEL RHEUMATISM

Kept Him in Bed Yesterday—He Will Not Be at His Office To-day.

Mayor Strong suffered severely yesterday from the rheumatism which attacked his left arm and shoulder. At his residence, 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, it was said that he was confined to his bed most of the day. The servant who came to the door said that she could not say when he would be at his office. She said that she did not know who his physician was, because a new one had been called in. Last night word was sent down that the Mayor was sitting up, but that he would not be at his office to-day, and probably not Monday.

The Mayor seemed to be in very good health while at his office Wednesday, but when Daniel, his messenger, was helping him on with his overcoat it was noticed that his left arm hurt him so much that he winced with the pain. The Mayor has been under a heavy strain since the Power of Removal bill became a law, and his close attention to his duties may have incited the attack.

KIEPPERT'S DEFENSE MAY BE INSANITY

To be Examined on Tuesday on the Charge of Stealing Diamonds.

Joseph T. Kiepper, Jr., who was arrested after a sharp chase at Broadway and Maiden Lane Thursday afternoon, and charged with robbing M. Fox & Co. of 1 Maiden Lane Thursday afternoon, and raigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning.

He was accompanied by his counsel, Thomas J. Sullivan. J. L. Pelletreau, the clerk who chased Kiepper, was also in court.

When arraigned Kiepper seemed to be unconcerned, but by his actions and the remarks of his lawyer, it is thought that his line of defense will be insanity. Kiepper's gaze was restless and his actions were those of a man not in complete possession of his senses.

Lawyer Sullivan said he had no doubt that his client was insane. He asked for an adjournment of the case, and Judge Voorhis set it down for Tuesday afternoon, bail being fixed at $1,500.

The Cigar Business of Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago stands third among the cigar manufacturing centres of the United States, New-York and Philadelphia leading the list in the order named. There are 371 factories, employing, as a rule, about 2,500 men, although a number are out of employment at present, owing to the dullness in trade. There are eight manufacturers of chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff, employing, at the time of the census of 1890, 464 men. The word "men" is used in both cases in a general sense, and includes a number of women. The latter show quite as much deftness and skill as the men in their work. Last year's crop of tobacco was very short, owing to the drought, but the local tobacco-leaf houses say there has been no change in the price or quality of cigars on this account, owing to the fact that there were large stocks on hand and to the decreased demand. Most of the domestic tobacco used in cigar making comes from Wisconsin, Connecticut, New-York, and other Northern States; that used in other forms of manufacture from the South. Texas has in recent years cultivated tobacco for cigar-making purposes very successfully, and has done particularly well in the production of wrappers, for which there is always a strong demand. Owing to the low price of cotton the Southern growers are preparing to diversify their products, and many of them will give their attention to tobacco growing. In spite of the drought last year, the growers are getting ready for a largely increased crop this year.

Prosperity Returning to California.

From The Washington Post.

"Good times have come again in California," said Mr. T. H. Philbrook of Los Angeles, who is heavily interested in the fruit business. "The outlook for prosperity and development was never more encouraging. Our orange crop is splendid, and will bring very remunerative prices. Heavy rains have fallen, which will insure an immense yield of the orchards and vineyards. My own city of Los Angeles is growing faster and in a more solid way than any other town in the United States. There is nothing of the unhealthy boom era, but solid, substantial growth. Last year Eastern people who were attracted there by its matchless climate and other advantages added 1,700 residences to Los Angeles, and this year that number will be largely exceeded. While the snow still lingers in Washington, they are picking ripe strawberries in Pasadena."

SCARLET FEVER PATIENTS ESCAPE

Two Boys Leave the Willard Parker Hospital When About to Return to the House of Refuge as Cured.

Charles Brewer, thirteen years old, and Mark Mahon, sixteen years old, both of Brooklyn, escaped on Thursday morning from the scarlet-fever pavilion of the Willard Parker Hospital, East Sixteenth Street and East River.

Both were practically cured of the fever, but it is feared that the clothes they wore when they escaped still contain germs of the disease.

Brewer and Mahon were two of nine young inmates of the House of Refuge who were removed to the Willard Parker Hospital, as there was no place for them in the Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island. They had been committed to the House of Refuge for stealing.

Brewer got into a fight on Wednesday with Mark Latcher, one of the nine patients, which ended when Latcher was thrown up against a glass door with force enough to smash it. Latcher's head was badly cut.

The authorities of the House of Refuge were immediately telephoned to send for Brewer at once. Answer was sent that an officer would call for him and Mahon the next day, on which they were to be discharged from the pavilion as cured.

Both boys, however, escaped from the pavilion some time during Thursday morning. They pulled out the nails with which the windows were fastened down, and their escape was not discovered until the attendants arrived with the lads' breakfasts.

Brewer stole another boy's clothing. Dr. Somerset, who had an idea that the lad might try to escape, had taken away Brewer's clothes.

The two boys wore red-striped shirts, such as all scarlet-fever patients in the hospital wear, and dark-brown suits much too large for them.

Dr. White of the hospital said yesterday that there was comparatively little danger of either Brewer or Mahon spreading the disease, as the clothes they wore had been disinfected some time before their escape, and it was by no means certain that the clothes had been impregnated with germs since.

"Of course, everybody would feel safer," he added, "if both lads were still in the pavilion. Brewer probably expected severe punishment for his trouble with Latcher, and persuaded Mahon to accompany him. They will both be returned to the House of Refuge if captured."

INVESTIGATING STATE DEPARTMENTS

Capitol Commissioner Perry Testifies Before the Legislative Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The sub-committee of the joint legislative committee, of which Assemblyman Nixon is Chairman, began its work this morning of investigating into the administration of affairs of the State Departments and commissions assigned to it. The object of the investigation is to ascertain if some of the state commissions cannot be amalgamated or abolished.

Capitol Commissioner Isaac G. Perry was before the committee all the morning explaining the work in his department. Mr. Perry had been notified yesterday afternoon to appear before the committee, and since then had prepared a statement showing the work which he had performed outside of his duties as Capitol Commissioner.

This statement shows that he has prepared plans and specifications for various State buildings, and supervised their construction since 1887, which involved expenditures as follows:

State armories	$1,123,657
State hospitals	1,906,530
Asylums for insane criminals	687,078
Alterations to State buildings	268,783
Total	$3,986,048

The amount of commissions which he received on this work was $170,561. The usual commissions of 5 per cent. on the above sum would be $199,302, a difference of $28,740 in Mr. Perry's favor, which he did not receive.

The Commissioner testified that since 1887 he had performed the work of examining plans and specifications for State buildings and examined various State buildings throughout the State, at the request of the State Controller, the Lunacy Commission, and other State officers, a just compensation for which would have been $71,221. The Commissioner said, however, that he had not received a cent for this work, which was entirely outside his duties as Capitol Commissioner. Mr. Perry also testified that he had never overrun any appropriation made to carry on any State work, and never ran in debt in carrying on such work. He also testified that where appropriations for various State work had become exhausted, he had expended out of his own pocket several hundred dollars in several instances, so that he could clear up the work. This he had never put in any claim for. He had also paid out of his own pocket the daily compensation of Inspectors who have been watching State work on armories and other State institutions. Mr. Perry's salary as Capitol Commissioner is $7,500, which position he has held continuously since 1883, having been appointed by Grover Cleveland, when he was Governor. Mr. Perry's statements on the witness stand were but preliminary.

The committee, in executive session, outlined its work, and will begin again the taking of testimony at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The committee in the meantime will hold meetings to adopt lines of procedure in conducting the investigation.

WOMAN'S CLUB OF CHICAGO CELEBRATES

It Is Eighteen Years Old and Strong and Well Managed.

From The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 21.

The Woman's Club of Chicago has reached its majority. Yesterday was its eighteenth birthday, and it celebrated it not in a young and giddy manner, but with a dignity, grace, and elegance any male club might have envied. Though feminine, it has no prejudice against stating its exact age and letting all the world know it in the most public manner. It was born Feb. 20, 1876, as an outcome of the Centennial, and Mrs. Caroline M. Brown was its first pilot. It now numbers nearly 700 of the most energetic, industrious, wide-awake, smartest women in Chicago. It has thoroughly organized departments—reform, philanthrophy, education, art, literature, philosophy, and science, headed by expert workers and teachers.

There is not a club in the city of Chicago more thoroughly organized or better managed than this club of women. It may be added there is not another doing better work. Its meetings are models of dignity, good sense, good talk, and parliamentary conduct. It reaches out to every department of woman's work and woman's interests. It is an institution of which the whole city is proud, and congratulations are in order that it has come of age. It has recently broadened its scope by declaring that race and color shall place no bar in the way of membership. Its ranks are now open to all earnest, high-minded women who can satisfy the club qualifications for membership.

Having celebrated its majority it will now resume its great work of advancing the cause of woman with no diminution of industry or zeal, with perfect organization, with a handsome surplus in the treasury, and with indomitable will.

A New-Felt Want in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

The need of Boston to-day is a poet of occasions. The poems that are read to celebrate events and to give charm to public exercises in this vicinity nowadays hardly fill the bill. They will pass muster as to feet and as to rhyme, but they lack the evidence of true poetic genius. It is too much to expect that the place so well filled by Dr. Holmes, and made vacant by his death, can be filled right away, but a real poet ought to be found who could at least rattle around in it, to use Dr. Holmes's own expressive phrase. We have in mind the names of one or two men who would answer the purpose very well, but their muse seems to be dormant of late. They should tune it up and give us some better poetry than we are now getting.

Cost of Senatorial Courtesy.

From The Washington Post.

Senator Allen caused a little quiet amusement in the Senate on Saturday. Mr. Chandler was still talking at an unusually late hour on the meat-inspection clause of the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and everybody was impatient to close the debate and go home. Suddenly Mr. Allen arose and motioned apologetically to Mr. Chandler, who paused in his remarks to hear what the Nebraska Senator had to say.

"Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him to make a motion?" asked Senator Allen.

"Certainly," said Mr. Chandler.

"Then I move," said Mr. Allen, "that the Senate do now adjourn."

TRAIN ROBBER SEARCEY CONFESSES

He Testifies that He and Morganfield Robbed the Express.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Va., Feb. 22.—In the trial of Morganfield and Searcey, the Acquia Creek train robbers, to-day, William Washington, the fireman of the engine, testified that the two men who stopped the train were masked, and he could not recognize them again.

Percy S. Crutchfield, messenger of the Adams Express Company, was asked:

"Have you ever seen the man who robbed your car since the robbery?"

Pointing at Morganfield, lying on his couch, Mr. Crutchfield said: "That's the man, the man on the cot."

Rising to a sitting position, Morganfield glared at the witness, and said emphatically, "You are a liar."

Harry Murray, the other express messenger, gave a clear and intelligent statement of the robbery, freely said he was scared, told of his conversation with the robber, and of the blowing open of the door of the car with dynamite. He positively identified Morganfield as the man who was in the express car, by his build, general appearance, and voice. He saw all of the upper part of his face, and knew he was the man.

On cross-examination he described the hat that Morganfield had on as a soft, red-dish-brown hat, and on the redirect examination, when Mr. White, the prosecuting attorney, tossed him the reddish-brown hat he had been swinging in his hand, he said it was the hat Morganfield had on the night of the robbery, or one exactly like it.

When Murray left the stand, and Mr. White said he desired to call as a witness Charles J. Searcey, who was confined in the Stafford jail, the lawyers for the defense objected, but were overruled.

Searcey was brought into court, and said that the robbery was planned in Washington; that Morganfield and himself robbed the car, and that Morganfield went into the car while he watched the fireman and the engineer.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Locke Richardson's Recitations.—The last of the series of recitations by Locke Richardson was given yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street. The subject was "King Lear." Among those present were Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Fred Butterfield, Mrs. L. P. Blayden, Mrs. Luther Clark, Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. D. H. Greer, Mrs. David S. Eggleston, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. George C. Wheelock, Mrs. Alfred Hoyt, Mrs. Jacob Wendel, Miss Carrie White, Miss Julia Wells, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. T. F. Meagher, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Gen. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. F. Norton Goddard, Mr. Warren N. Goddard, Mr. W. H. Butterworth, and the Rev. Arthur Brooks. The women were so well pleased with Mr. Richardson's recitations that they invited him to give another series at the Waldorf, which he will do on Tuesday afternoons during Lent, under the patronage of the following ladies, from whom tickets may be had: Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Richard Colgate, Miss Cockroft, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, Mrs. W. G. Dominick, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. D. S. Eggleston, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. George White Field, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. Fred Goodrich, Mrs. Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Alfred Hoyt, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mrs. Brayton K. Jesup, Mrs. Livingston Jones, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. James McKeen, Mrs. T. F. Meagher, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. W. M. Street, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. George G. Wheelock, Mrs. Jacob Wendel, and Miss Carrie White.

—Dance and Dinner.—A dance and dinner were given yesterday afternoon and evening by Mrs. Benjamin Wright and her daughter at their home, 66 West Sixty-first Street. The rooms were decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons, and Washington's bust and portrait were draped with flags. Among the guests were Recorder and Mrs. Goff, Judge and Mrs. Dugro, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. A. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Southgate, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Zittel, Mr. and Mrs. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Moir, the Misses Moir, the Misses Fame, Miss Hasbrouck, Miss Sutton, Miss Hansey, Mr. William T. Baird, Edward Hutton, Judge and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Worthing, Mr. Dietz, Mr. Frothingham, Mr. Rauchfuss, Mr. William King, Mr. Richard Southgate, W. L. Peck, Jr. Miss Littel, the Misses Davidson, the Misses Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Olive, the Misses Olive, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Baldwin, Miss Baird, Miss Morman, Miss Vassar, Miss Galway, Mr. and Mrs. Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Conroy. A buffet luncheon was served. In the centre of the table there was a representation in candy of the Washington Arch. Each guest received a small hatchet.

—Reception at the Metropolitan Club.—The doors of the big white marble clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street were thrown open for the first time yesterday for the reception of women. There was a constant stream of beautiful women through the building from 4 to 7 o'clock. It was estimated that over 4,000 persons attended the reception. The Hungarian Band furnished music in different parts of the clubhouse, which was decorated in honor of the occasion. Among those who remained throughout the reception were the Governors of the club and their wives: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Havens, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Babcock. Others who attended were Warner Van Norden, John H. Inman, Gilbert S. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Frederic Gallatin, Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, John T. Hall, Dr. McBurney, George A. Morrison, James C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, A. Newbold Morris, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. David H. Greer.

—Macdonald-Pennington Wedding.—One of the most brilliant of the pre-Lenten weddings will take place in St. Cornelius's Chapel on Governors Island at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, when Miss Edith Pennington, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Pennington, will be married to Lieut. Godfrey Harrison Macdonald, United States Army. It will be a military wedding. The best man will be Edward S. Milliken of this city, and the maid of honor will be Miss Harriet Oatman Hutchinson of Washington. Following the ceremony, which is to be performed by the Rev. Dr. E. H. C. Goodwin of Trinity Parish, there will be a large reception at the home of the bride's parents.

—Musicale at Mrs. Lavine's.—Among the incidents of this evening will be a musicale at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Calvin Lavine, 516 West Fiftieth Street, in honor of Mrs. Arthur Grey of the British Ladies' Chess Club. Those who will take part are Herr Scharwenka, Mme. Zippora Monteith, Señor Diaz Albertini, William Courtney, George F. Deysters, Miss Hella Seydell, and Miss Ella Powell.

—Luncheon of W. G. Davies.—Mrs. William Gilbert Davies gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon, at her home, 22 East Fifty-fifth Street. Among the guests were Mrs. Edward Patterson, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. John Emery, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Charles T. Barney.

—Mrs. Maclay's Birthday Dinner.—Mrs. Robert Maclay gave a dinner yesterday in honor of her birthday to a few friends, at her home, 50 West Fifty-seventh Street. The rooms were decorated with palms and flowers.

Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Charles H. Leland, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. John T. Hall, and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay. The table was decorated with flags and other patriotic emblems.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Survey Completed for a New Road Through Passaic River Valley.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—For the seventh or eighth time in the last twenty years a railroad route has been surveyed through the Passaic River Valley, from Caldwell to Morristown. The new route is laid out from the present terminus of the Caldwell Railroad at Essex Falls, through Roseland, crossing the Passaic at Springfield and extending through Hanover Neck to Whippany. From Whippany it will run either directly to Morristown or connect with the Rockaway Road at Speedwell, between Morris Plains and Morristown.

The projected railroad to Morristown by this route will open up some of the finest farming country in Essex and Morris Counties, and the line will be about thirty miles in length. Right of way is now being negotiated for, and of the eighty property owners on the line, half have already been settled with.

The promoter of the proposed road is the Rockaway Valley Railroad, which now has no connecting link to transport passengers or merchandise to New-York. For many years the residents of Morristown have been anxious for a new road to enter into competition with the Lackawanna and reduce the passenger and freight rates, which they claim are now exorbitant.

The paper manufacturers at Whippany would also be benefited by the road, and the farmers, and especially the dairymen, of Morris County would be largely benefited by having a means of sending their products to New-York. A number of attempts to build this road have been made, and several companies have been organized at various times before the Caldwell Railroad was built. A partly-completed tunnel through the mountain, at Montclair, and embankments at different points between Caldwell and Montclair represent several hundred thousand dollars which the residents along the proposed line once subscribed for the building of the road.

It is claimed that the new road can be built, according to the present survey, at a cost of less than $50,000.

Cotton Shipments Discussed.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22.—A convention of steamship agents and railroad officials is in session here. So much irregularity has crept into the preparation of cotton for shipment in the last few years that all parties interested decided that a meeting had better be held, and the result of such conclusions is the present convention. Shipping men contend that, if the staple is properly handled, from 20 to 30 per cent. more bales can be stowed in the hold of steam and sailing vessels.

President Ross read a long address prepared by the Maritime Association. Considerable space was given to the preparation of cotton. Bales, it was claimed, should be put up in uniform size, and with a minimum density. It was very important that this convention should endeavor to remedy these defects. The subjects of freight, storage, and insurance were discussed at length, and carelessness in compressing was severely commented on. It is expected that this and other points will be hotly debated during the meeting. New-Orleans, Galveston, Brunswick, Savannah, Norfolk, New-York, and several other cities are represented.

Southern Railway Wages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It has been decided by the representatives of the Southern Railway employes to appoint the following committee to co-operate with the railway chiefs in their efforts to bring about an agreement with the Southern Railway officials on the question of wages: Messrs. Moore (Chairman) and Hughston, representing the conductors; O'Brien and Thomas for the engineers, Hart (Secretary)and Hall for the firemen, and Delaney and Foss for the trainmen.

A telegram was sent to Third Vice President Baldwin, at Atlanta, asking him to appoint a day when he would meet the committee.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—H. F. Bickell, lately assistant trainman of the Pan Handle in Pittsburg, has been appointed Superintendent of the Lake Erie and Western, with headquarters in Lima, Ohio.

—The Ohio Southern is to be extended into Lima, Ohio, northward through that city, and will connect with the Lake Erie and Western and the Pennsylvania.

—Mr. Slaughter of the Southern Passenger Association is mentioned as the probable Commissioner of the new Southern States Passenger Association.

—Secretary S. E. Mehorter of the Freight Claim Association issues a call for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago March 13.

—The Missouri Pacific shops in Sedalia are now employing a full force of men, working seven hours a day and five days in the week.

—J. Kemp Ridgeley is the new Northern Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Nashville, with headquarters in Chicago.

—C. C. Merrill, Southwestern Traveling Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has just completed a tour through Texas.

—President Rouse of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has been making his annual tour of inspection this week.

—The Fitchburg Railroad Company is changing the gauge of its tracks from 4 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 8½ inches.

—Stockholders of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line will hold their annual meeting in this city on March 13.

—The annual meeting of the Texas and Pacific Railroad will be held in New-York on the 20th of next month.

—H. R. Roger has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Railroad.

—Theodore Gerrish of Portland, Me., has been chosen President of the Pennsylvania Midland.

—Spencer M. Janney has been re-elected President of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Made Rich by a Horse.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Col. Robert P. Pepper, the noted Kentucky horse breeder, who died at Frankfort on Tuesday, left an estate estimated at $500,000 in value. In business Col. Pepper was a daring spirit, and during the war a heavy speculator. The result of this was that reconstruction times found him a full $100,000 in debt. He was in the trotting-horse business, as he so remained till the hour of his death. Soon after his start in this line he secured the great trotting stallion Onward, one of the very greatest of all the horses of his class, and from this one animal, under capable guidance, has come the discharge of all that war-time obligation and the growth of a new fortune besides, one of the largest in the part of the country in which Col. Pepper made his career. In addition to the estate derived as here indicated, Col. Pepper had, it is understood, his life insured for $105,000.

Car Stove Sets Woman's Dress on Fire.

From The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 21.

As a result of a combination of crowded cars, unprotected stoves, and impolite men, Mrs. H. Cooper of 620 North Clark Street was yesterday morning for a brief time in danger of cremation. In a crowded car she was squeezed against the stove and her clothing caught fire. She screamed for help, and everybody except Conductor E. W. Harvey and Lieut. Max Heidlemeyer of the Forty-third Precinct helped her by running away. Her skirts began to blaze, and had not the car been plunging into the La Salle Street tunnel it would have been emptied of all its passengers. As it was, many took chances and jumped off. Mrs. Cooper seated herself, and the conductor and the policeman put out the fire with their thick gloves. Her dress was ruined, but Mrs. Cooper escaped serious injury.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, probably slightly warmer, high west to southwest winds, diminishing.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair till Sunday night, west winds.

GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, generally fair Saturday, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, north winds. INDIAN TERRITORY, OKLAHOMA, and ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, slightly warmer, west winds. TENNESSEE, fair, north winds, becoming variable. KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer in northeast portion, west winds. INDIANA, fair, probably slightly warmer in southeast portion, southwest winds. ILLINOIS, fair, southwest winds, becoming variable. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, northwest winds. MINNESOTA, fair, probably slightly warmer in northwestern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southerly. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. MONTANA, fair, variable winds.

The storm in the St. Lawrence Valley has moved to Newfoundland. An area of high pressure stretches from the Gulf region to Manitoba. Light showers have occurred in the Middle Gulf States, and light snow in the lower lake region. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and in the extreme Northwest, and has generally risen elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Narragansett section to Eastport.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...6:43	Sun sets...5:44	Moon sets...6:24	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:37	7:07	12:28	12:51
Governors Island	7:03	7:37	1:07	1:41
Hell Gate	8:56	9:30	2:35	3:09

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bessel, Brazil and La Plata Countries	8:00 A. M.	.....
Caribbee, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	.....	.....
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Lahn, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Majestic, Liverp

MAY EXTEND THE STRIKE

Electrical Workers May Bring in All the Other Trades.

MASON-BUILDERS WITH CONTRACTORS

Likelihood That Unless a Settlement Is Reached There May Be a General Lock-out--Men at Headquarters.

It is not probable that any further strikes growing out of the present controversy between the Electrical Workers' Union and the Electrical Contractors' Association will be ordered to-day, inasmuch as it is Saturday and pay day, but unless some settlement is reached before Monday morning it is more than likely that a general strike of all the building trades organizations will be ordered in this city.

This much was intimated to a reporter for The New-York Times at the close of an extended session of the Executive Committee of the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades yesterday afternoon at 37 Clinton Place.

It was asserted that every other branch of labor employed in the building trades, except the electrical workers, having succeeded in obtaining eight hours as the basis of a day's labor, these branches of the Knights of Labor were determined to stand by the wireworkers, and compel the "bosses" to grant them an eight-hour day.

"If they won't grant this concession," said one of the Executive Committee, "we will call out the men on every building now in process of construction in this city. The building trades labor organizations will stand by us as a unit."

A new element seems to have entered into the strike, from the strikers' point of view, inasmuch as they allege that the Electrical Contractors' Association is being supported in its present position by the mason builders. The fact that the master masons, as claimed, are backing the electrical contractors is made much of by the striking electrical workers, and is now set forth as one of the reasons why men who have hitherto been receiving from $3 to $4 for a day's labor of nine hours, should remain out on strike.

The headquarters of the strikers, at 37 Clinton Place, were all day crowded with members of the Electrical Union. When a reporter for The New-York Times dropped in at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three lively card games were in progress. But for the bare walls, the room might have been the home of a club. The men, lounging around, were well and, in some instances, fashionably dressed. Well cut clothes, patent leather shoes, and gold watch chains predominated. That these men should have voluntarily left their apparently lucrative employment appeared incredible to the outsider.

On the whole, they seemed to be intelligent, educated men, but when it came to discussing the merits of the strike, they begged to be excused, and returned to their card game.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades, which has in charge the conduct of the strike, made its appearance about 2 o'clock and immediately went into executive session. It was after 6 o'clock when it adjourned. Then Chairman P. J. Anslow made the following statement:

"It has been decided that the course pursued by the Board of Walking Delegates in regard to this strike is an eminently proper one, and is the right one for us to follow in the future. The electrical workers is the only body in the building trade that is compelled to work more than eight hours a day, and the other organizations are a unit in their determination to secure the same number of hours for the wireworkers. Upon this basis, this committee is determined to do all that lies in its power to secure an eight-hour day for these men now on strike."

"Will there be any strike or strikes ordered to-morrow?" asked the reporter for The New-York Times.

"I cannot say," replied Mr. Anslow. "The same course that has been pursued in the past will be pursued in the future. You can draw your own inference from that."

"Will any action be taken before to-morrow afternoon?"

"I cannot say. The board will not meet again until late to-morrow afternoon. It is not likely that any decisive action will be taken until then, since to-morrow is Saturday and pay day."

"The men are going to finish up their work to-morrow, and go out on strike?" queried the reporter.

"I suppose so," was the answer. "This fight," Mr. Anslow continued, "has been fathered to a certain extent by the Master Builders' Association, so that the strike assumes a much wider aspect. The electrical workers are in favor of arbitration, but the electrical contractors, backed up by the master builders, say, 'No arbitration.' The building trades organizations have all eight hours except the electrical workers, and all these organizations are willing to go out on every building in this city in order to carry this point.

"The St. Luke's Hospital matter has been misrepresented. The Board of Walking Delegates has not yet ordered any strike, and the men are willing to go out at any time."

The Electrical Workers' Union will meet at 10 A. M. to-day, the Electrical Contractors' Association at 11 A. M., and the Strike Committee at 5 P. M.

Girl Gold Cutters May Strike.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Feb. 22.—The manufacturers of gold and silver leaf in this village recently reduced the wages of beaters from $4 to $3 a day, and cutters from 8 cents to 2½ cents a book. The 300 employes accepted the cut.

The employers have now announced a further reduction of 2 cents a book to cutters. The cutters are girls. They held a meeting last night at the home of Anna Rugn to talk over the matter.

They notified their employers that unless they are paid 2½ cents for regular gold and 3 cents for long gold they will strike. No reply had been received up to to-night.

MEETING OF VASSAR COLLEGE ALUMNAE

General Association Guests of New-York Branch—Luncheon To-day.

The annual business meeting of Vassar College's Associate Alumnea was held at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. Prof. A. M. Ely, President of the association, presided. About 150 ladies were present.

Mrs. McGraw Thompson of the class of '77 was elected member at large of the Executive Committee. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted. The latter report showed the association to be in a flourishing financial condition. The members of the general association are the guests of the New-York branch. Miss Ada Thurston of the class of '84 is Secretary.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Emil Jordan Folger of the Endowment Committee for the work done by the committee in completing the endowment fund of $50,000 of the late Maria Mitchell, formerly professor of astronomy at Vassar.

A committee was appointed to revise the old Vassar song book.

The business meeting of the New-York branch will be held at 11:30 o'clock this morning, when officers for the year will be elected.

The luncheon of the Associate Alumnea will be served at 1 o'clock to-day at the Hotel Brunswick. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah, Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, and Prof. A. M. Ely. Music will be furnished by the Vassar Glee Club.

Refuses Reprieves.

From The Chicago Journal.

Gov. McIntyre of Colorado has positively announced that he will issue no reprieves for condemned murderers unless good reason for so doing is shown, and four executions will take place in the State prison at Cañon City next month. One of the men condemned to die is Thomas Jordon, who was repeatedly reprieved by Gov. Waite. A commission of physicians has pronounced Jordon sane, and Gov. McIntyre will be governed by their report. Under the laws of Colorado executions are in private and the Warden of the prison has an entire week in which to execute the sentences.

"ME BRUDDER, MIKE RYAN"

ALL HEARD OF HIM AT THE REUNION OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Bullets Couldn't Catch Him, and He Was a Famous "Swoordsman"—Other Features, Too.

"Hey, reporter: 's me brudder; me brudder, Mike Ryan; M. J. Ryan, de umbreller maker. Say, me brudder's de bes' man dat went wit' Billy Wilson. See!

"Me brudder, whin I was rocked in der crad'l, went ter der war. 'N 'e made a fight, 'n he wasn't hit. See!

"'N say; he liked der sing o' der bullets so well he enlisted in der reg'lars, and he was Phil Sheridan's body guard, 'n der bullets couldn't ketch him, see!"

This was the greeting accorded to a reporter for The New-York Times when he arrived at 70 East Fourth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of learning of the valorous deeds of "Billy" Wilson's famous old Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

President William McHenry of the Veteran Association was there, and M. J. Ryan was there, with his brother—"Phil" they called him—as his slave and press agent. The reporter started to ask the usual question:

"How many of your—"

"Say, me brudder's der bes' swoordsman 'n der biz, 'n dey didn't tetch 'm all troo de war, 'n he wus game nuff ter go in der reg'lers 'n dey use ter call him out ter give ex'bishuns before der whole gang."

Mr. Ryan, Jr., relaxed his vocal labors for a few minutes, and the reporter learned that of the thousand or more men who went with "Billy" Wilson to the war, not more than 100 were left, and that not more than fifty could be called together for a regular meeting. The other members who are alive are in all parts of the country.

"Have a beer; 'n me brudder 'll tell yer 'bout d' Santer Roser bizness, whin der Johnnies caught Wilson's blokies foul. Say, I wus in der cradle den, see!"

This remark was from Mr. Ryan's brother, the reporter postponed the listening to the recital of the thrilling tale, because grizzled veterans were beginning to appear, renew old acquaintanceships, and tell for the unnumbered time the story of their war work. They wrote their names, some of them without the aid of spectacles, some with double lenses, it being difficult to suppress Mr. Ryan in the meantime. The list was made up as follows:

William McHenry, President, Company D; Christian P. Shuart—"Say, me brudder"—Secretary, Company C; William Lee, Company F; William H. Cook, Company D; David Bayard, Company E; Michael J. Ryan—"Me brudder"—Company A; Adam Strickler, Company K; Jacob H. Theberath, Company I; James Kielt, Company I; John Wellington, Color Sergeant, Company C.

"Sey, reporter, dat brudder o' mine—"

"Why, Harry, howdy! Ole man, how are yer? Where yer bin these twenty-five years?"

Henry Chapman, Jr., had just come in. He had been captured on Santa Rosa Island, about 300 yards from Pensacola, Oct. 9, 1861, and not a man of the Wilson Zouaves had seen him from that day to yesterday.

"Well, boys," said Mr. Chapman, "I'm glad to see you. I didn't know who of you were alive. They caught me down there and I kind of lost sight of my friends for a while.

"That story (this to a reporter) of our trouble on Santa Rosa Island hasn't been told straight. Beat us! The Johnnie Rebs! We, the toughs of New-York, knocked out by a gang of Confeds! Not much. They sneaked on us, and we weren't ready; that's all. They got across from Pensacola and got on the head of the island, which, you know, is about forty miles long and a half a mile wide.

"'Billy' Wilson was a dandy, and there wasn't in his ranks on Santa Rosa a tough to answer the charge that some New-Yorkers put on us. Why, Wilson sent from that island lots of toughs back to New-York."

"Say me brudder was dere, 'n he—"

Young Mr. Ryan yielded the floor to President McHenry, and Wilson's Zouaves were called to the meeting room on the third floor. There they heard of the year's deadly work in their ranks, and sadly and solemnly they sat until a wee, piping voice disturbed them with this introduction and made them happy again:

"Me brudder, yer Honner; Judge, well, here goes!" and Mr. Philip Ryan proceeded for ten minutes with a wonderful story in verse of the war.

"Me brudder wrote dat," he said, as he ended.

The association had a banquet about 6 o'clock, and tales of the valor of "Billy" Wilson's Zouaves were ended by the excise laws.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Tenth Annual Session at the First Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Young People's Conferance of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of New-York and vicinity held its annual convention yesterday in the First Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. There were morning and afternoon sessions, both of which were well attended.

The conference was established on Feb. 28, 1885, and has since expanded itself throughout the entire country. Of late years its influence has not been so powerful, perhaps, as at first, owing to the Young People's Society of the Christian Endeavor.

At the morning session the Rev. Thomas W. Campbell of Toronto, Canada, offered prayer, and the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine of New-York delivered an address of welcome. Mr. D. Street of the Church of the Reconciliation of Brooklyn was elected President for the ensuing year. Miss Margaret T. Garrett of Newark, N. J., read a paper entitled "The Salvation Army," in which she dwelt upon the simplicity of the religious sentiments disseminated by the workers of that organization. The session was closed with a prayer by the Rev. W. Miller Magrath of the Church of the Redemption of Brooklyn.

President Street presided at the afternoon session, and the Rev. G. W. Huntington of Newburg, N. Y., offered prayer. Robert Greer of Philadelphia brought greetings from the conference in session in that city. Miss Frances C. Challenor of New-York read a paper entitled "The Decennial of Our Conference; Its Past and Future." A five-minute talk on the benefit of these conferences was engaged in by Edward C. Best of New-York. George D. Osborn of Newark, N. J.; George Bishop of Murray Hill, N. J.; Joseph Thomas of Newburg, N. Y., and William D. Street and T. E. Otto of Brooklyn.

Mrs. R. Smith of Brooklyn read a paper entitled "City Problems of Christianity." The Rev. Thomas Haddon of Vancouver closed the session with a benediction.

IDLE RUMORS ABOUT THE MAYOR

Stories Magnified into a Statement Speculating on His Resignation.

It is very easy to start a silly story. Some one speculated Thursday what would happen if Mayor Strong should resign. Then some one twisted the speculation into the statement that he might resign, some one said that he thought of resigning, and then a sensational newspaper printed it. The politicians thereupon began to speculate as to what would happen if he did resign.

They pointed out that President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen would be Mayor, and that, although the power of removal law would not extend to him, he could appoint a Police Commissioner in place of James J. Martin, a Dock Commissioner in place of J. Sergeant Cram, a Fire Commissioner in place of S. Howland Robbins, a President of the Health Board in place of Mr. Wilson, and a few others.

They also figured it out that Tammany would make a bold dash to recover the Mayor's office at the election of a Mayor next Fall, and that if its candidate was successful he would make removals under the power of removal law, because he would be elected for two years, and the Consolidation act fixes the term of a Mayor at two years.

At Mayor Strong's residence, where he is confined by his illness, the rumor was, declared to be absolutely without foundation.

Baptist Social Union Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Baptist Social Union, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Thursday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—George A. Ailin; First Vice President—John W. Wilson; Second Vice President—H. C. Litchfield; Treasurer—Henry E. Drake; Secretary—George B. Germond; Directors—Alfred Tilley, Fred V. Dare, H. E. Wheeler, the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, Christopher P. Skeiton, George B. Forrester, Frank Harvey Field.

SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS

The President's Answer to Senator Morgan's Resolution.

IT SHOWS A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

Makes It Clear that the Regulations of the Paris Tribunal are Absolutely of No Account.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It begins to look as if the United States would go on botching and boggling the seal business in a way to make it still more expensive and annoying than it has already been, and that on top of the refusal to pay the $425,000 suggested by Secretary Gresham, added to the $224,000 expense to which we were put by the Bering Sea arbitration, we now shall have a claims commission, which may build up a fine lot of costs and lawyers' fees for the men who have had experience with the French and Chilean Claims Commissions. As Congress manifests a disinclination to meet the payment which Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote agreed would be paid to and accepted by Great Britain, the Secretary is said to be preparing a treaty by which we are to go into the claims business by a commission. That would cost more than the $425,000 proposed to be paid in full of all demands by Great Britain, but the excess would get into the hands of men who would not care much whether the subject of dispute were seals or some other animals.

The Public Printer sent up to the Senate to-day eighty-eight copies of the answer of the President to Senator Morgan's resolution of Jan. 8 touching the Bering Sea question. There are only 438 pages of document, but there is some interesting literature in it bearing on the result of the findings of the Bering Sea Tribunal and the new regulations for the protection of the seals. The document has been delayed, and is still delayed, at the printing office on account of preparing the maps that are to accompany it. On Page 23 appears a long letter from Mr. Phelps, dated "Burlington, Vt., Sept. 1, 1893," which declares the fact that this distinguished member of the arbitration commision did not realize the sad condition that would confront Congress in September, 1894. He makes the following remarkable statement:

"I deem it proper to place before the department my views in respect to the award that has been made by the arbitrators.

"I regard the regulations which it established as amply sufficient, if properly carried into effect, for the preservation of the herd of seals resorting to those islands.

"The only months in which pelagic sealing is or can be carried on to any considerable extent are May and June in the North Pacific, and July and August, and perhaps in the first half of September in the Bering Sea. A small number of seals may be taken in the North Pacific earlier, and, possibly, later than in those months, but not large enough to warrant the fitting out of vessels for that purpose, if the pursuit during the months named is prohibited. The business must, therefore, in that event cease, because it will become unprofitable.

"Nor would the number that could be taken outside of those months be great enough to endanger the existence of the herd or seriously to interfere with the profits of the industry on the Pribilof Islands.

"The award prohibits altogether the killing of the seals in the water in the North Pacific or in Bering Sea during the months of May, June, and July, and prohibits during the remainder of the season, in Bering Sea, the use of firearms, nets, or explosives, or the taking of seals at all within sixty miles of the Pribilof Islands. This is practically a prohibition of pelagic sealing during the whole season in Bering Sea, because, without firearms the seals cannot be taken. The Indians manage to secure a few near the shores with spears, but the number that can be so taken is insignificant, especially in the open sea. Pelagic sealing has never been prosecuted in that way, nor could it be made to pay expenses. The result of the award is therefore a virtual prohibition of pelagic sealing in Bering Sea, and to any very injurious extent in the North Pacific Ocean."

A grim satire upon this letter of Mr. Phelps is the answer, Jan. 23, 1895, of Secretary Carlisle to the inquiry of the House whether the regulations which Mr. Phelps declares to be perfect are serving the purpose which they were created to serve. There is a lively suggestion of blissful ignorance on the part of the distinguished counsel for the United States about the actual facts.

On Page 26, J. C. Carter, on the same topic, says that it is true that the regulations will prevent the British and American pelagic sealers from hunting, but that the danger ahead is that these fellows will all be up in full cry after the seals under the flags of Chile, of Germany, or some other power which Carter's treaties have not borrowed. There is no use for a Canadian or an American sealer to change his flag. He has got everything under the new regulations that he wants, and he has taken the seals fast enough, as Mr. Phelps may discover from the following carefully-compiled tables of the actual pelagic catch in the North Pacific and Bering Sea, made by the Treasury Department and embodied in Mr. Wilson's report on the Dingley bill:

PELAGIC CATCH OF FUR SEALS.

1890	51,814	1893	109,000
1891	69,788	1894	142,000
1892	73,394		

Of this catch the following were taken from the Alaskan herd:

1890	40,809	1893	28,613
1891	45,941	1894	55,686
1892	46,642		

These figures are terrible in their significance to those who understand the business and the seals. They declare that the end of this seal herd's existence is at hand if the useless regulations of the Bering Sea tribunal are not at once amended. On Page 32 of the President's answer appears an amusing letter from J. Stanley Brown, who figured as the seal expert at Paris. This letter to Mr. Gresham, dated Oct. 10, 1893, does not hint at any trouble with the new regulations of the Paris tribunal, but Stanley Brown is much worried over the disagreeable suggestions of Sir Richard Webster, who thought that some restrictions should be imposed upon the land killing of seals, as well upon pelagic hunting. Mr. Brown apparently feared that Mr. Gresham might be unduly influenced.

Senator Pettigrew has made up his mind that it is in order to save $14,000,000 worth of property on the seal islands of Alaska, and will force to a finish the question squarely before the Senate for a vote. He has also determined that, inasmuch as the figures furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury show that it cost $400,000 last year to enforce the useless Paris Tribunal regulations it is high time to stop this expenditure, which only facilitates the destruction of the fur seal herd by the Canadian pelagic hunters, who alone reap the benefit of this expenditure. Mr. Pettigrew introduced, yesterday, the Wilson bill, which was unanimously reported from the Ways and Means Committee of the House a few days ago, and had it referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Seeing a notice in a local paper that Senator Morgan, who is the Chairman of that committee, was expected to shelve it, he introduced this morning the original Dingley bill, providing for the slaughter of the seals, which has no relation to foreign affairs in its brief text, and it went to the Finance Committee, where Mr. Morgan's influence is supposed not to extend. Unless either the Dingley or the Wilson bill is passed, it will be a clear case of the United States losing all the seals at the seal islands next Summer, at the hands of the pelagic butchers. The country soon will understand clearly this, and the man who shall vote to consider the existing disgraceful performance in Bering Sea at the expense of the American people will be made to feel uncomfortable. Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has been urged to take immediate action on this measure, and it is believed that he will do it.

Mortar-Board Hats Make a Sensation.

From The Baltimore American, Feb. 22.

The senior class of '95 of the Johns Hopkins University resolved some time ago to adopt the regulation "mortar-board" cap, in use in the English universities, and to wear them about the university, in lieu of class caps which have been adopted by classes at the Johns Hopkins for a number of years past. The "mortar-boards" arrived yesterday. They are of black cloth, with a tassel of black and blue fringe, and were made by a local firm. Some of the more venturesome of the students put them on and started up Eutaw Street. They meet with considerable guying on the part of the small boy, and some of his elders also looked with amazement at the sight. The appearance that the cap makes, without a gown to set it off, is a little queer, but the students express a strong resolve to stick by the cap.

SOUTH BROOKLYN'S WILD DOGS

SOME HAVE LEFT HOMES FOR EVIL WAYS AND COMPANIONS.

They Establish Their Abiding Places Under Piles of Lumber on the Banks of the Gowanus.

Brooklyn has dogs that were not to be found in all the numerous varieties exhibited at the Madison Square Garden this week.

They are wild dogs. Some of them are pure-blooded mongrels, born to low estate. Others show the evil results of bad companions.

In the lumber yards which line the banks of the odoriferous Gowanus in South Brooklyn there are companies of these animals living under the big lumber piles, and coming out in the day time only occasionally to sun themselves.

They ravage the neighboring garbage palls for food at night, and in the morning, after a fall of snow, a lumber yard where they have taken up their habitation looks as if it might have been visited by a pack of wolves from the tracks.

Whence the animals came in the first place is a mystery. They are absolutely wild. They will not accept food or any advances made to them in any way. They are dangerous if cornered, and at night, but for that reason they are tolerated in the lumber yards, where the tramps, who also find there convenient resting places, are particularly unwelcome visitors, from the danger of fire.

The dogs usually select a home under a pile of timber. These big pieces of lumber are raised, when piled, about three feet from the ground on one side and slope down on the other side to shed the water. This makes a good-sized space underneath. The animals are not all the canine waifs of the city. Some of them are well-bred dogs of good family, who stray away from home, which they naturally abandon entirely for their evil ways and companions.

When they first appear they are plump, well-fed, well-groomed, good-natured, and have every appearance of favorites of fortune.

They come for a short visit at first, come again and again, until finally, when they have become one of the gang, they have the same hangdog, uncared-for look that marks the vagabond.

In one of the yards on the Gowanus, all but two dogs of a pack have been cleared away. Of the two that remain, one is a small dog of the Spitz variety; the other, a large female, is evidently a mixture of hound, setter, and Newfoundland. They live under the same pile of timber most amicably.

The larger dog seems to have lost her sight from living so much in the darkness, and, if approached, upon one of the rare occasions when she shows herself in the daytime, runs headlong into the piles of lumber in her efforts to escape.

One cold Spring day, when she had a litter of puppies a few days old, the yard and her nest were flooded. The little animals, yelping piteously, floated about in the icy water in a place under timber too low to be accessible to the mother, and she savagely refused any human assistance.

Eventually, the puppies were rescued. One of them, kept by the yard boss, was put in the cellar as soon as it grew dark. The mother was not slow in discovering it, and, night after night, she gnawed at the cellar door and dug around it without avail.

As time went on, she became reconciled to the puppy's fate, and seemed satisfied that he was in good hands.

Other puppies have been given away to different families in the neighborhood, and make good housedogs, never resorting to the evil ways of their parents.

ACCIDENT IN THE MONTEFIORE HOME

Mrs. Betsey Femelle's Fatal Fall from an Elevator.

Mrs. Betsey Femelle, forty-seven years old, fell two stories, from the elevator at the Montefiore Home, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, last Saturday night, and received injuries from which she died on Wednesday. Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of her relatives, a permit for burial was not issued until yesterday.

Mrs. Femelle was a consumtive, and had been an inmate of the home for six months. When the accident occurred, she was returning by the elevator from the supper room to her room on the third floor, with three other patients. A few feet above the second floor the elevator stopped. Repeated efforts to start it proved of no avail, and, without stopping the power, the elevator boy opened the door, and, with the assistance of an orderly, began helping the occupants of the elevator out.

The three other women got safely out, and Mrs. Femelle was in the act of stepping out, when the elevator suddenly shot upward. She was thrown out, headlong, striking the edge of the door, and falling two stories to the basement. The car ran to the top of the building and stopped. Mrs. Femelle was picked up unconscious, and was found to have sustained fractures of several ribs and severe internal injuries.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Femelle's sister called to see her, and when the injured woman died, Dr. Bloch, the resident physician, made out the death certificate at the woman's request, gave it to her, and directed her to apply to the Coroner for a burial permit. The woman promised to remove the body for interment on Thursday. She went to the home on Thursday, and reported that the permit had been refused, on the grounds that Dr. Bloch's testimony was necessary.

Dr. Bloch went to the Coroner's office yesterday morning and found it closed. He then went to the Board of Health, where he applied for a permit. There he was told that a permit could be secured from the Coroner only. On returning to the home, he found that Coroner Dobbs had called and that the permit had been given.

In speaking of the accident, Superintendent Adolph Hausman said yesterday that it is the first that has ever happened in the institution. More than 100 of the 250 inmates have used the elevator daily for ten years without an accident. Week before last an Elevator Inspector examined it and ordered some repairs. A workman from Gates & Co. called a few days later, repaired the machinery, and pronounced it to be in perfect working order. Nothing wrong was detected in the machinery until the accident which resulted in Mrs. Femelle's death. Since the occurrence the elevator has not been in use, and nothing will be done with it until the Inspector and constructors have examined and repaired it thoroughly.

TO HELP THE "LITTLE MOTHERS"

An Exhibition of Paintings to Provide Outings Next Summer.

The "Little Mothers" Aid Association is doing good work in the tenement houses this Winter by teaching a large number of the little girls who have the cares of younger children and housekeeping the proper way of preparing food, and mending and making their clothes. The principal aim of the "Little Mothers" Aid, however, is to provide the happy day outings at Pelham Park for these children during the hot weather.

The fund for this Summer's work will depend entirely upon the success of a loan collection of Madonnas, which will be on exhibition at Durand-Ruel's galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, March 7, 8, and 9.

The collection will include original paintings, both ancient and modern, rare engravings, reliefs in wood, stucco, and marble, and some embroideries.

The exhibition is under the direction of Miss Frances Stevens, assisted by the officers and friends of the charity for which it is given. Tickets at $1 each may be obtained at Durand-Ruel's, or of Miss Stevens, 33 West Thirty-third Street.

The Aid Association has extended its work recently by organizing among the older girls a secret society called the "X. L. M. Club." Its members, who are old enough to go out to work now, have a badge, handclasp, password, and a pledge which binds them to truth, honor, and purity. Their motto is that of the "Little Mothers": "To do all the good I can to all of the people I can in every way I can."

The Watch a Colorado Man Wants.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

There is a crazy man at Pueblo who wants a watch to tell when he ought to be tired. He says he worked four days and nights because he didn't know when to quit. What a pity it is the legislators can't be inoculated with a little of that kind of insanity!

HE SAW JOHN BOHEMANN

Mr. Coe of Hackensack Identifies the Suspected Murderer.

IN LITTLE FERRY SATURDAY NIGHT

The Prisoner Will Probably Be Taken to Brooklyn on Monday—His Counsel Thinks He Will Be Found Guilty.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 22.—George A. Coe of Hackensack, N. J., called on Chief of Police Donovan of this city to-day and asked to be allowed to see John Bohemann, arrested on Thursday for the murder of the boys John Selms and Henry Knoop, in Miller's Hotel, Brooklyn, E. D., last Sunday.

The Chief told Mr. Coe that the prisoner had been sent to the county jail, but that if he wished to see him in the interests of justice an officer would be sent with him to the jail. Mr. Coe said he thought he could furnish some information that would be of value.

He had, he said, seen a man and two boys at Tichmaker's Hotel, at Little Ferry, near Hackensack, and he believed they were Bohemann, Knoop, and Selms, on Saturday night. It was 7:30 o'clock when he saw them. They were sitting at a table eating and drinking and playing cards.

He did not know at what time they left Tichmaker's Hotel, but they could only have returned to New-York that night by walking to Hackensack, a distance of a mile, and taking the 11 o'clock train on the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, which would have carried them to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City. From there they could have crossed to New-York and thence could have gone to the Williamsburg ferry by the Grand Street cross-town cars. Thus, they could easily have reached Miller's Hotel by 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Chief Donovan sent an officer with Coe to the County Jail. When they arrived there Warden Mitchell called half a dozen other prisoners from their cells and placed Bohemann with them, and then Mr. Coe was admitted to the corridor.

He readily identified Bohemann, as the man he had seen at Tichmaker's with the two boys.

It is thought that Bohemann took the boys to Hackensack and Little Ferry, intending to murder them in some out-of-the-way place, but Chief Donovan believes that he had already made up his mind to take them to Williamsburg, and merely wished to tire them out so that they would sleep soundly and be less likely to awake after the gas had been turned on.

The prisoner maintained an air of extraordinary coolness in his cell yesterday. He talked and joked with the jail attendants and conducted himself as if the crime with which he is charged did not prey in the least upon his mind.

He said he slept well Thursday night, and he ate heartily of the food furnished to him. There was nothing in his behavior that indicated a sense of his position.

Chief of Police Donovan asked him yesterday morning if he had anything to say concerning his case.

Bohemann replied that he only had to say that he was innocent. He declared he would readily explain away the suspicious circumstances connected with his movements and the money and articles found in his room when the proper time came.

"Bohemann induced the boys to get all the money they could, and go with him to the West," said Detective Nelson yesterday. "They thought he was going to take them to Omaha. He probably thought that by turning on the gas and leaving them to die he might escape conviction even if arrested. If he had not told Fanning, the hotel clerk, to let the boys sleep he would still have been at large."

The theory was advanced in Hoboken yesterday that Bohemann was a hypnotist and hypnotized the boys so that they obeyed him like sleep-walkers.

"I don't believe any such stuff," said Chief of Police Donovan. "If Bohemann hypnotized anybody it was the two Brooklyn detectives who arrested him on Monday and then let him go."

The Kings County Grand Jury will take up Bohemann's case to-day, and Detective Nelson will testify to what he knows of the prisoner and the evidences of his guilt. It is expected that an indictment will be speedily found and Bohemann's extradition will be demanded.

State Senator Daly of Hoboken, who has been retained as counsel for Bohemann by two friends of the latter, said yesterday, after a talk with his client:

"I am afraid that Bohemann will be found guilty. From my conversation with him, though, I think he is insane. I don't think it will be any use to fight extradition proceedings. Gov. Wertz will undoubtedly sign the papers as soon as they are presented to him, and I expect that Bohemann will be taken to Brooklyn on Monday."

ART TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Papers Read in Brooklyn Yesterday and to be Read To-day.

The fourth semi-annual meeting of the New-York State Art Teachers' Association opened in the Brooklyn Art Association rooms, Montague Street, yesterday. The meeting will be continued to-day. The association was established for the advancement of art and industrial education. There was a fair attendance. Prof. Walter S. Goodnough presided.

Papers were read and discussed. Prof. William A. Mason, Supervisor of Drawing of Philadelphia, Penn., read one on "The Value of Clay Modeling in Elementary Art Education—Should It Be a Feature in All Grades of Public Schools and in Manual Training Schools?"

Prof. William H. Goodyear's was on "What Practical Value Has the Study of the Social History of a Nation, as Recorded in Its Architecture and Its Art, as Compared with the Study of Its Political History?"

A banquet and informal reception took place at the Clarendon Hotel last evening.

The Executive Committee for the present meeting is composed of: President—Prof. Walter S. Goodnough, Brooklyn; Vice President—Miss Gratia L. Rice, Buffalo; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss J. Landon Graves, Syracuse; Prof. E. C. Colby, Rochester; Stansbury Norse, Potsdam, and Miss Elizabeth Herrick, New-York City.

The following papers will be read at the meeting to-day: "How Can the Aesthetic Idea Be Developed in Form Study and Drawing in Manual Training?" by Miss Elizabeth A. Herrick of the Teachers' College, this city; "Technical Skill in Art; Its Needs from the Primary Grade Up—How May It Be Secured?" by Mrs. Hannah Johnson Carter of Boston, and "The Teaching and Practice of Design," by Robert Hunter of the Pratt Institute.

MAJOR LANGLEY TO LIVE IN THE WEST

Will Come East Occasionally and Sail His Yacht, the Coronet.

Major William H. Langley, who secured a divorce from Belle Marie Langley in Fargo, N. D., last July, and who claims that he is a resident of that city, is reported in a Washington dispatch as saying that he will never live in Brooklyn again.

In the dispatch referred to he says:

"I shall never live in Brooklyn again. I have made up my mind to shake the dust of that city from my feet, and from now onward take up my residence in the great and glorious West. I have bought a livery stable and other valuable property in Fargo, N. D., and shall after this make my home there, coming occasionally to the East and sailing my yacht, the Coronet, as usual, during the Summer season. I have been made private clerk to the Mayor of Fargo, and am quite an important personage out there.

"The West is the place for me, and I like it much better than the East.

"Now, as to my divorce, I wish simply to state that it was granted me without any trouble. The insinuations connecting any man's name with that of my wife I believe to be absolutely ungrounded."

AMATEUR COOKS OF FISHKILL

One Customer Declared Their Sponge Cake the Best He'd Ever Had.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Feb. 22.—If there is any need of young men in this country to train for chefs, application may be made at Fishkill. That town has discovered latent and evidently valuable talent.

Living just outside the place is a family blessed, or otherwise, as the case may be, and as many people living outside the metropolis are, with a maid servant over whose short comings it is well to draw a veil.

The mother of the family is something of an invalid, and the two sons, of about sixteen, have developed a skill in culinary affairs wonderful to relate.

Recently the church which the family attends desired, after the manner of churches, to raise money. It was decided to adopt a custom which has proved satisfactory in other places—of having every one anxious to contribute to the financial welfare of the church give only such money as he or she should earn for the purpose.

The two home chefs, who had upon previous occasions distinguished themselves as monetary agents with burned cork and banjos, decided to do their share in this emergency.

The mater familias loaned sugar, butter, and other necessary ingredients. The amateur chefs consulted their best cake receipts, and the result was a stock of deliciously brown and fragrant loaves such as any housewife might envy.

That was the first step. The second was to peddle their wares from house to house until every crumb was sold, which they did to the mutual satisfaction of salesmen and customers.

As one of the latter exclaimed:

"I'm blessed if that wasn't the very best sponge cake I ever had in my life."

It is unfortunate that it is not possible to give the receipts in exact figures. The money for the ingredients borrowed was returned and a goodly sum remained and is now swelling the fund for a new organ, carpet, or whatever it is that was needed. At last notice, the cooks had no permanent engagement.

Circulated Thousands of Books.

The seventy-fourth annual report of the Mercantile Library Association shows the highest circulation of books for one year since 1878. The total circulation for the year was 176,873. The number of books added to the library during the year was 5,556.

As some books were lost and worn out, and many duplicate books were sold, the net increase was 3,431 volumes. The two books most called for were George Du Maurier's "Trilby," and the "Manxman," by Hall Caine. The worn and soiled books were given to the charity organizations of the city.

THE LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 22—4 P. M.—Consols, 104⅛ for both money and the account; Canadian Pacific, 49⅞; Erie, 9; do, second consols, 59; Illinois Central, 88⅜; Mexican ordinary, 16¾; St. Paul common, 57⅛; New-York Central, 102; Pennsylvania, 51¼; Reading, 5; Mexican Central new 4 per cent. bonds, 58¼; Louisville and Nashville, 53⅜; Atchison common, 4¼.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅛ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 32½c for the account and exchange on London at 25f 24c for checks. Spanish 4s, 77¼.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Sealed proposals will be received by Controller Fitch until next Tuesday, for $3,265,587.13, in 3 per cent. bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, the principal and interest of which are payable in gold. The loan consists of $1,585,000 in consolidated stock, payable on Nov. 1, 1920; $105,000 in consolidated stock, payable Nov. 1, 1925; $500,000 in dock bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1925; $200,000 in additional croton water stock, payable Nov. 1, 1914; $96,814.77 in schoolhouse bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1914, and $778,772.36 in city improvement stock, payable Nov. 1, 1915.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, a mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000

BELIEVE THAT THE DECISION WILL STAND

Officers of the Land Office Think Tacoma Must Lose Her Land.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Officers of the General Land Office who are familiar with the case express the opinion that Secretary Smith will sustain the decision of the General Land Commissioner in the Tacoma land case. The Commissioner decided that John Y. McBride was entitled, by reason of having filed mining claims thereto, to land in the City of Tacoma, Washington, valued at $2,000,000.

There is in the possession of the Commissioner a box of samples of the gold which McBride claims to have found on the territory in question. Some of it, it is asserted, will average more than 30 cents of gold to the cubic yard of earth. A map on file at the General Land Office shows that McBride's claim, instead of being on a level, is on a side hill, which the officers most interested think accounts largely for the fact that, although shafts were sunk more than 100 feet, but a small percentage of gold was found. It is asserted by McBride that the State authorities sank shafts high up on the claim, knowing from the lay of the land that they would be more apt to strike water than gold. McBride, it is said, when required to show that gold existed in paying quantities on the claim, managed to secure much gold in a comparatively short time by attacking portions of the land which he knew to be rich in mineral. It is said at the General Land Office that the value of the samples of gold secured in the tests made showed the property to be worth more than $3,000,000.

The idea of fraud in connection with the proceedings is spurned by the Washington officials, who say that the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the decision that the land filed on by McBride is a mineral claim pure and simple. It is expected that Secretary of the Interior Smith will soon again have the question brought to his attention. When he ordered the rehearing, some time ago, he stated that in view of the conflicting testimony he was in doubt as to the facts in the case. It is believed at the General Land Office that the evidence secured since that time would be sufficient to induce him to make a final ruling in favor of McBride.

TAKING POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTIES

The New Owners of Chicago Gas Reorganizing Companies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The new owners of the Chicago Gas properties have assumed control of the Consumers' Company. At a meeting of the Directors, held yesterday afternoon, six of them handed in their resignations, one at a time, and the following new members were elected: Col. Oliver H. Payne, A. N. Brady, Charles F. Lawrence, John G. Moore, E. T. Watkins, A. F. Seeberger, and A. H. Burley. Two of the members of the old board, L. A. Wiley and George Hunt, remain with the new board. The retiring Directors are: E. C. Benedict, John Mackay, E. N. Wiley, F. H. Benedict, Charles S. Clarke, and J. R. Morris.

A. N. Brady was elected President, to succeed E. C. Benedict. The other officers are: L. A. Wiley, Vice President, and F. J. Morris, Secretary and Treasurer. A meeting of the Gaslight and Coke Directors probably will be held early next week for the purpose of electing officers of that company. It is understood that Robert T. Lincoln is to succeed E. J. Jerzmanowski as President.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Martinique, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States must be directed "per Saratoga"); at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Servia, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, must be directed "per Servia"); at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 11:30 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 11:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hessel, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hessel"); at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, per steamship Maracaibo, (letters for parts of Maracaibo, letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo"); at 12 M for Barbados and North Brazil, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, per steamship Pitt (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand"); at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 2 PM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 6 and up to March 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Feb.27, 9 AM.
*Majestic, Mn.27, 8.30 AM
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch.13, 9 AM.
*Teutonic, Ap.10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 23, 2 P.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 2, 7 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 9, 2 P.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip rate, 40 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $110. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Feb. 23.

For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Points in Florida.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Feb. 25
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 27
IROQUOIS.....Friday, March 1
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast r. and F. Line via Jacksonville, Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, F.A., 261 B'way. W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt. A.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 817 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 40 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Feb.26, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch.5, 11 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch.12, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch.19, 7 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch.26, 4 P.M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr.16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Apr.23, 4 PM.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton (London,) BREMEN.

Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6
Havel, Tues., June 4 | Spree, Tues., July 9

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton, or the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 4 P. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Twin-Screw Steamers. Continuous with

New-York-Southamoton (London, Paris)-Hamburg

This Line holds the record for fastest time on this route.

Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.

Normannia, Mh.28, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap.11, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr.25, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM

NOTICE.—After June 1, steamers will run to and from the Dock at Southampton alongside London train. NO TRANSFER BY TENDER.

Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.

Scandia, Feb.23, 9:30 AM
Prussia, Mch. 2, 10 AM
Victoria, May 16, 9 AM
Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck, May.30, 11 AM
Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM
Russia, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.
Persia, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.

1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

Paris.....Feb. 27, 11 AM | New-York. Mar. 27, 11 AM
New-York. Mar. 6, 11 AM | Berlin.....April 3, 11 AM
Berlin.....Mar. 13, 11 AM | Paris.....April 17, 11 AM
Paris.....Mar. 20, 11 AM | New-York. Ap. 17, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Noordland. Feb. 27, 7 AM | Westernland Mar 27 11 AM
Waesland. Mar. 6, 11 AM | Noordland...Ap. 3, 11 AM
Belgenland. Mar. 13, 7 AM | Waesland...Ap. 10, 11 AM
Rhynland. Mar. 20, 11 AM | Friesland...Ap. 17, 11 AM

International Navigation Company, Pier 14, North River, foot of Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia, Feb. 23, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M.
Umbria, Mch.16, 10 A.M.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of North River.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for WASHINGTON, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn, Rond points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
5:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN NEWELL, Vice-President, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Broadway and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Cleveland 5:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M. Parlor car connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chamberlin Block, 1 West 23d St., Ferries, New-York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N. E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M. (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P M daily.

All Trains Illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 118, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 81 E. 14th St., 27 Bowery, N. Y.; 830, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St. C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets

In Effect January 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 Sixth Av., 125 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGES, Plainfield, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, BELVIDERE, EASTON, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKES-BARRE, PITTSTON JUNCTION, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, MOOLEHEAD, CANTON, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago arriving at 9:20 next morning.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 78 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car to Wilkesbarre; Pullman Vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily; except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

8:45 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER. Reductions to all points East and North.

VIA NORWICH LINE

Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE
IN NEW-YORK CITY.
No Expense Whatever for Examining Title.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

ADJOINING 5TH AV., CENTRAL PARK, AND Central Park 72d St. grand entrance. Superbly frescoed, finished, plumbed, and exquisitely furnished, full size dining-room extension dwelling; elegant music room; statuary; rare paintings.

N. B.—Reduced to $100,000, (terms very easy,) to effect immediate sale. Rare chance. Possession at once.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

FRANKLIN AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK CITY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. MASON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Frank Yoran, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, being part of subdivision No. 1 (one) of the lot known and distinguished by the number 126 (one hundred and twenty-six) on a map entitled, "Map of the Village of Morrisania, situate one and a half miles from Harlem River, in the Manor of Morrisania, in the Township of West Farms, County of Westchester and State of New-York," made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, the 10th, 1848, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, the premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Franklin Avenue, seventeen and nineteen-one-hundredths (17 19-100) feet; on the southwesterly side by a line drawn partly through a party wall and partly in the southerly boundary line of subdivision No. 2 of said lot No. 126, eighty (80) feet; on the northwesterly side by a line drawn parallel with Fulton Avenue and one hundred feet distant therefrom, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, also all that strip of land in front of the premises above described between the old and new lines of Franklin Avenue. Subject only to such rights as the city may have acquired by any acts done to change the line of said street.—Dated New-York, February 13, 1895.

FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Referee.

WILMORE ANWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. f15-2aw3wF&Tu&mh8

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE Y. GREEN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the thirteenth day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West Street, distant sixty-one feet three and a half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of West and Horatio Streets; running thence easterly parallel with Horatio Street seventy feet seven and a half inches; thence northerly at right angles with last-mentioned course twenty feet four and a half inches, to the easterly line of the block, and thence southerly along said centre line and parallel with Horatio Street sixty-nine feet two and a half inches, to the easterly side of West Street, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of West Street twenty feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated February 16th, 1895.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE Y. GREEN and others, defendants.—Action No. 4. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the thirteenth day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Horatio Street, distant 100 feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of West and Horatio Streets; running thence northerly at right angles to Horatio Street eighty-one feet six and a half inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with Horatio Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly at right angles to Horatio Street eighty-one feet six and a half inches to the northerly side of Horatio Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Horatio Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated February 16th, 1895.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE V. GREEN and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the thirteenth day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West Street, distant sixty-one feet three and a half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of West and Horatio Streets; running thence easterly parallel with Horatio Street seventy feet seven and a half inches; thence northerly